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Irving Admits Wife Had Swiss Account Listed 'H.R. Hughes'

From Wire Dispatches
NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Mrs. Clifford Irving was named by the New York County district attorney's office today as the mysterious Helga R. Hughes who opened then virtually emptied a Swiss bank account of \$850,000 intended for Howard R. Hughes in connection with his purported autobiography.

David Worgan, executive assistant to District Attorney Frank S. Hogan, said "Irving told us that his wife opened the account and withdrew the bulk of the money and deposited it in another Swiss bank and it is still intact."

Earlier, Mr. Irving, through his new lawyer, Maurice Nessen, admitted that his wife had used the name "H. R. Hughes" to open the Swiss account. This was after he had been questioned for three hours by Leonard Newman, an assistant district attorney in the fraud bureau.

"Mr. Irving told me," Mr. Nessen said to reporters, "that my wife, voluntarily told Swiss authorities about opening the account in the name of H. R. Hughes, and he came here today to tell Assistant District Attorney Newman the same thing."

As Mr. Nessen spoke, Mr. Irving stood beside him and nodded affirmatively.

Asked why Mrs. Irving had opened the Swiss bank account, the lawyer replied: "I can't say at this time. I just came into the case yesterday."

The lawyer also said he could not say whether Mrs. Irving had cashed the checks paid by McGraw-Hill for the autobiography that Mr. Irving has insisted was ghostwritten by the Swiss industrialist.

authorities have said that a "Helga R. Hughes" withdrew the money from the account.

Mr. Nessen said Mr. Irving was willing to go before a grand jury and waive immunity. Asked when this might be, Mr. Nessen said:

"That will have to be worked out."

Mr. Irving was asked if he still believed his book is authentic. He turned to the questioner, smiled broadly and nodded. He did not speak.

Earlier today, federal and New York County grand juries served subpoenas on Mr. Irving to appear for questioning concerning the case and the three publishers' checks.

The subpoenas were made public by Martin S. Ackerman, who said he was withdrawing as Mr. Irving's counsel because Mr. Irving's "best interest would be better served by someone familiar with such proceedings."

In another legal development it was disclosed yesterday that the U. S. Postal Service was investigating the Hughes case, apparently to determine whether the mails had been used to send the checks made out in the name of H. R. Hughes to the Zurich bank.

McGraw-Hill says it gave checks to Mr. Irving to pass on to Mr. Hughes.

Mr. Irving has said that he worked closely with Mr. Hughes in preparing the book, that he personally gave two of the checks to a person known to him as Mr. Hughes, and that Mr. Hughes had acknowledged receiving a third check that Mr. Irving said he gave to an associate of his.

Affidavits signed by Mr. Hughes have stated that he never met Mr. Irving, never authorized the publication of an autobiography and never received any money from McGraw-Hill.

After Mr. Irving's admission today, the president of McGraw-Hill issued a statement saying that the firm was stunned. The publisher, Harold W. McGraw, added that the events leave "unresolved the source of the information in the manuscript."



Clifford Irving



Mrs. Clifford Irving

New U.S. Drug Office Is Created Order by Nixon Aimed at Pushers

By Carroll Kilpatrick
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—President Nixon launched a new campaign against drug abuse today to fight what he called "the most despicable" of criminals—the drug pusher.

He said he was instituting "a major new program to drive drug traffickers and drug pushers off the streets of America."

To carry out the program, which he promised in his State of the Union address, he established a new Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement in the Justice Department and named Myles J. Ambrose, for the last three years commissioner of customs, to head it.

The new office will "marshal a wide range of government resources . . . in a concentrated assault on the street-level heroin pusher," the President said.

It will use special federal grand juries to gather information on drug traffickers and pool the intelligence obtained for use by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

Mr. Ambrose said at a White House press conference following the President's announcement that "we hope to disrupt the drug traffic, prosecute peddlers and develop intelligence so we can work on more significant traffickers."

His campaign will be directed at the peddlers in major cities, including Washington, and he will have between 150 and 200 lawyers to help him.

Mr. Ambrose will be a special assistant attorney general and special consultant to the President on drug abuse law enforcement.



ROUND TWO—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff arriving for more talks in Rome with British representatives.

Mintoff Sees Italians

Malta Bases Talks Resumed In Rome With Some Progress

ROME, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The talks on military bases in Malta resumed today and made some progress, but reached no agreement.

The negotiations, which started here two weeks ago, will continue tomorrow. There was some hope tonight that a preliminary accord might be initiated soon.

Prime Minister Dom Mintoff of Malta, British Defense Minister Lord Carrington and officials of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization conferred for six hours today in the Villa Madama, an Italian government guest house on Rome's northern outskirts.

The ranking NATO representative at today's session was Deputy Secretary-General Paolo Pansa Cedronio, of Italy. Italy's Foreign Minister Aldo Moro also took part in some phases of the talks.

Mr. Mintoff told newsmen tonight that "much work" had been done today and that "some problems which last week seemed very big have been resolved."

The Maltese premier and Lord Carrington met here Wednesday and Thursday last week.

Speaking to reporters, the British defense minister insisted tonight that major issues concerning the Malta bases were still controversial. These were believed to include Mr. Mintoff's demand for a sizable down payment by Britain and NATO, in addition to the annual rental for use of the military facilities on the island.

The agreement that is being sought would also have to establish the number of Maltese civilians who would be permanently employed by the British services, map the real estate on the island that British and allied forces could use and regulate accessibility of the bases to forces other than Britain's.

Saigon Defenses Pierced As Fight Goes On 7 Hours

SAIGON, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Fighting broke out inside the defense perimeter of Saigon today and Korean troops found a huge cache of shells, apparently stockpiled for an offensive during the Tet lunar festival next month.

The South Vietnamese armed forces' radio said two battalions of government Rangers engaged Viet Cong troops six miles northwest of Saigon and killed 23 in seven hours of sporadic fighting.

It was the first time in several months that an engagement on this scale had broken out so near Saigon.

The radio said the Rangers captured eight machine guns and three anti-tank weapons during the fighting, which began at dawn and broke off in the early afternoon.

Thousands of government troops have been sweeping the approaches to Saigon to thwart any Viet Cong or North Vietnamese attempts to shell or attack the capital during the Tet new year festival in mid-February.

100,000 Shells

In the central coastal province of Binh Dinh, where the South Vietnamese military commander has predicted Viet Cong calls for popular uprisings like those during Tet 1968, South Korean troops today found 100,000 mortar shells, rockets and hand grenades hidden in three caves 23 miles inland from their headquarters at Qui Nhon Port.

The Tiger Division troops also found Communist documents which showed that the shells had been stockpiled there for use during the Tet holiday, according to a South Korean military spokesman.

The Korean said Tiger Division troops killed 23 Viet Cong south of Qui Nhon during the day.

The U.S. command today reported the 30th U.S. air strike at North Vietnam's air defense system this year.

It said that yesterday an F-105 Thunderbolt jet, which was escorted by bombers hitting the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos, swerved into North Vietnamese air space and fired a missile at a ground missile site which had attempted to track the bombers on radar in preparation for a missile launching.

It was not known whether the site, about 40 miles north of the Demilitarized Zone, was hit by the aircraft's missile.

The U.S. spokesman also reported increased anti-aircraft activity in South Vietnam last week. He said nine U.S. helicopters were destroyed in South Vietnam during the week—the heaviest weekly helicopter loss in more than four months.



Andrei Gromyko

Soviet Warns Japan, U.S. on China Policy

By John M. Lee
TOKYO, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko warned today that countries desiring friendly relations with both China and the Soviet Union must act without adversely affecting "the safety and interests" of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Gromyko was speaking at a news conference at Tokyo's luxurious new Otani Hotel at the conclusion of six days of what the Japanese press has called "smiling diplomacy" here. Immediately after the news conference, Mr. Gromyko left for Moscow.

His comments concerning China were made while answering a question about Japanese policy toward Peking. But it was obvious that his remarks were addressed also to Washington.

President Nixon's approach to Peking apparently so upset the power balance that Mr. Gromyko came suddenly to Tokyo for his first visit here since 1968. Tokyo is also trying to improve relations with Peking.

"The Soviet Union desires that other countries have friendly relations with China," Mr. Gromyko told Japanese newsmen. He added that "the Soviet Union itself had such a relationship with China once."

"However," he continued, "the relations between China and the Soviet Union have deteriorated not on the responsibility of my country but on the responsibility of China. The Soviet Union has no objection to Japan's policy toward the improvement in its relations with China."

"However, any nation that hopes to have friendly relations with the Soviet Union must carry out such a policy on the premise that it would not affect adversely the safety and interests of the Soviet Union."

Questioned about speculation that Moscow might display sympathy for Taiwan to counter Peking, Mr. Gromyko replied: "The Soviet Union's policy toward China remains unchanged. There will be no temporary departure from this policy."

Amid all these moves and countermoves, some foreign diplomats here thought the joint Soviet-Japanese communiqué issued last night was intended more as a thrust to keep China off balance.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Compromise On Atlantic Air Fare Hike

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Dollar rates on North Atlantic routes will increase by 8 to 7 percent starting April 1 under an agreement reached today by member airlines of the International Air Transport Association to adjust for last month's monetary realignment.

The new compromise accord, described by a spokesman as "extremely complicated," solved a deadlock which developed earlier this month when most carriers agreed on a flat 7 percent hike but Air Canada insisted on a much smaller increase.

A spokesman said the agreement provides for the percentage hike to decrease with the distance, meaning the price for a New York to Johannesburg flight would increase less than a London-New York ticket.

"In many cases these adjustments to the U.S. dollar levels . . . will not produce any major changes in the local selling prices in national currencies in the Europe, Middle East and Africa region," an IATA statement said.

Local Adjustments

"There may however be some upward or downward adjustments to the previously announced local selling prices in this region, depending on either revaluation or devaluation of local currencies against the U.S. dollar."

A source close to the conference said that for West German and Swiss national currencies, the result of the accord "may be a very, very small change," because their national currencies have registered substantial upward revaluations.

Exact fares were expected to be issued by airlines some time next week.

At Addis Ababa Meeting Africans Press UN Council For Militancy on Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Jan. 28 (AP).—African heads of state, opening a United Nations Security Council debate, today urged militant action against racism and colonialism.

Emperor Haile Selassie, welcoming the 15-nation council for a week's session on African problems, suggested that the UN could suffer the fate of the defunct League of Nations if it did not live up to its Charter. He is the only head of state to have addressed both world bodies.

Mauritanian President Mokhtar Ould Daddah said that after 12 years, about 30 million Africans are still waiting for freedom and dignity.

He condemned British proposals for a settlement with its breakaway white-minority colony of Rhodesia, called for a UN fund to aid black guerrillas fighting in southern Africa and proposed that a Security Council committee take over immediate administration of the South-West African territory ruled by South Africa.

The meeting, the Security Council's first in Africa and its first outside New York in 20 years, was requested by the Organization of African Unity, representing 41 black independent nations, to debate African problems on African soil.

An African resolution on Rhodesia was expected to be presented to the council tomorrow. Sir Colin Crowe, the British representative, said he did not expect non-African council members to offer any resolutions on Rhodesia until they had heard what the Africans had to say.

Britain has already vetoed a council resolution condemning the proposed settlement with Rhodesia.

Four young Africans in the public gallery interrupted the council's afternoon session briefly by holding up large signs reading "Shame Britain" and called for withdrawal of the Peace Commission, now in Rhodesia to test public acceptance of the settlement proposals.

Abdurrahman Abby Farah, the Somali representative acting as council president, called for removal of the signs. The Africans left and returned to the gallery later without them.

Zambian Foreign Minister Biliya Mudiwa attacked British policy on Rhodesia as an "act of betrayal and sellout of a people."

He said Britain had pursued a "deliberate policy of duplicity and appeasement in the colony since 1922."

He said the council should call on Britain to use military force against the white-minority regime in Salisbury and that UN sanctions against Rhodesia should be extended to South Africa and Portugal.

U.S. Spacemen's Lofty Abstinence May End—With Wine on Skylab

HOUSTON, Jan. 28.—Getting "high" with a few ounces of wine a week?

It may be that way next year when the United States launches a floating space station called Skylab.

Astronaut Gerald P. Carr, who will command the last of 1972's three missions, a 56-day stay, on Skylab, said that the space agency is taking a "hard look" at the idea of one or two ounces of wine a week for each man on Skylab.

If there is wine aboard, it will break the nonalcoholic tradition of the U.S. space program, and it might enliven the menu for the first time since astronaut John Young took a kosher corned beef sandwich on a flight.

Space food has improved but it can still become rather monotonous, even with fancy names like lobster Newburg and filet mignon.

Wine is being considered as a "creature comfort," astronaut Carr said, and there will be a few other such amenities aboard Skylab: a small dart board, some musical tapes and a few books. The astronauts will be able to shower only once a week; they will stand long watches, carrying out complicated and tiring experiments, and they will see quite a bit of one another.

So maybe a little wine, 6 percent alcoholic or less, might help when they are dining at the end of a long day.

William Houston, a spokesman for the Wine Institute in New York City, suggested that the astronauts might take with them a quality red table wine such as Zinfandel. It is not ostentatious, but is a nice wine, Mr. Houston said, and it travels well.

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Pravda Says Hanoi Studies Nixon Peace Plan Carefully

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP).—Pravda called President Nixon's peace plan "new" today and said it is being "attentively analyzed" by North Vietnamese leaders.

This was the essence of a report from Pravda's correspondent in Hanoi on the eight-point program revealed by the President Tuesday and publicly presented at the Paris talks yesterday.

Pravda correspondent A. Serbin sees every indication the President's program is being taken seriously. In juxtaposition with the Viet Cong's seven-point proposal of last July, Mr. Serbin mentioned the U.S. "counter-proposal."

Until now the pattern of Hanoi and its allies has been to dismiss each U.S. initiative as something of a rebuff.

At two points in his dispatch, Mr. Serbin referred to the Nixon package as the "new proposals."

The Pravda report mentions only four of the President's eight points—total U.S. troop withdrawal, prisoner release, new elections in South Vietnam and a cease-fire throughout Indochina. It said, "There are also other points."

No Rejection

Those discussed are not rejected out of hand, though the least acceptable of the four was the proposal that a caretaker government organize new elections in Saigon.

"Obviously these proposals could be seen as something new," Mr. Serbin said at one point, "but here, in the political circles of Hanoi, their real contents are being attentively analyzed, and note is being taken of what is hidden behind the new cover."

Diplomats who follow Vietnamese affairs closely felt Mr. Serbin indicates in this passage that since Hanoi is "attentively analyzing" the proposals, it has not rejected them.

The Pravda dispatch noted that Mr. Nixon offered to withdraw all U.S. forces within six months after a global agreement and proposed that prisoners be repatriated simultaneously with the troop pullout.

Red Demand

The report said these points do not reply to a Viet Cong demand for an unconditional U.S. withdrawal after a firm date has been named. The U.S. plan does not flatly reject the Viet Cong demand either, diplomats noted.

As for the cease-fire, Mr. Serbin said, "Here in Hanoi it is regarded as a striving on the one hand to retain pro-American regimes in countries of Indochina and on the other hand to deprive the peoples of these countries of the opportunity to fight for their right of self-determination."

Colombo Ends First Round of Talks on Regime

ROME, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Premier Emilio Colombo completed the first round of political assessment today on his chances of forming a new government, but did not publicly report on his prospects.

None of the politicians he met today, for the most leaders of small blocs in Parliament, indicated Mr. Colombo was nearing success.

The tiny Monarchist party said it opposed the center-left formula as it now stands. Other politicians spoke even more vaguely about the situation and how they felt about it.

Anti-Tank Gun Seized Eire Police Hold 7 IRA Men After Gun Battle on Border

By Bernard Weinraub
DUBLIN, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Irish government, worried about the impact of yesterday's two-hour gun battle between British soldiers and the Irish Republican Army, moved today against several known members of the IRA.

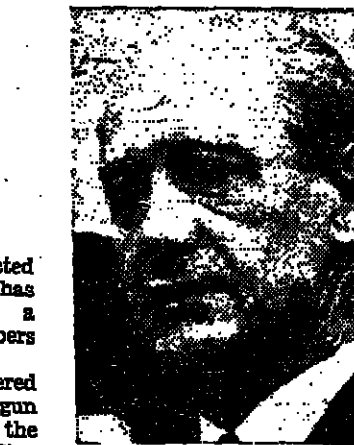
By late this afternoon seven men were charged at a special court in Dundalk, a border town, with illegal possession of arms, including an anti-tank gun. They were ordered held in jail in Dublin until a further court hearing next Wednesday.

The move by Prime Minister John Lynch was considered especially significant because the Irish government has rarely acted against the IRA, whose members move freely in the Irish Republic. Both Britain and Northern Ireland have urged Dublin to take action against the IRA, but this has been rejected in Dublin because the IRA has broad sympathy here, and a major move against its members could stir a political storm.

Prime Minister Lynch ordered the arrests after yesterday's gun battle between members of the IRA's militant Provisional Wing and British troops. The battle was fought at Dungloe, near Forkhill, on the border between Louth, in the Republic, and Armagh, in Northern Ireland.

Two-Hour Battle

In the exchanges, which lasted more than two hours, about 5,000 rounds of ammunition are believed to have been fired. There were no reports of serious injuries on either side, although both the British Army and the Provisional IRA claimed they scored direct hits.



Premier Jack Lynch

The gun battle began when a British Army patrol investigated the hijacking and burning of two trucks. The soldiers came under heavy fire from a deserted house about 100 yards inside the Irish border.

Leading members of the Provisional IRA, including Anthony (Dutch) Doherty and Martin Meehan, recent escapees from the Crumlin Road prison in Belfast, Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.

3d Policeman Killed in 2 Days Another Ulster Slaying Puts Toll at 218; Bombings Go On

BELFAST, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Gunmen today killed another Northern Ireland policeman, the third slain in two days and the 218th person to die in Northern Ireland's violence since August, 1969.

Masked men with machine guns riddled Constable Raymond N. Carroll, 22, who was in civilian clothes, in a filling station on the edge of Belfast's Roman Catholic Ardoyne district. The policeman had brought his vehicle in for a motor tune-up before a road rally.

"He dropped the keys as he handed them over and was bending over to pick them up when the men burst in and told the staff to lie down," the station owner said. "Then they shot the man."

The gunmen drove off into the Ardoyne, known as a stronghold of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

In addition to two policemen slain in Londonderry Thursday, gunmen earlier this week wounded a policeman and two reservists. Another policeman was kidnapped.

Vendetta on 'Turncoats'

Security officials have said that the IRA is waging a vendetta against Northern Ireland's police force, especially Catholic officers whom the IRA considers turncoats lacking of Ulster's Protestant-dominated government.

The killing today climaxed a third day of stepped-up shootings and bombings during which gunmen attacked British troops and blew up a hotel in a village on the Irish Republic border.

A bomb ripped the Melvin Hotel at Garrison in County Fermanagh.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Russia Accuses Chinese of Aiding Pakistan in War

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (AP).—China was accused today of having let Pakistan shuttle troops by air over Chinese territory during the Indian-Pakistan war last month. The Russian-language Mongolian newspaper Novosti Mongolii also said the Chinese "supplied the Pakistan military with machine guns, automatics, rifles and mortars."

Under Current Racial Laws

Rhodesia Black Leader Says Bloody Revolt Is Inevitable

SALISBURY, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—African nationalist leaders warned today that bloody revolution was inevitable here unless racial repression was lifted from Rhodesia's Africans, "the wounded, silent majority."

It might not come soon, Bishop Abel Muzorewa told leaders of the British Pearce Commission, but it was sure to come if Rhodesia continued to live under segregationist laws which repressed its 5,250,000 Africans.

The 47-year-old Methodist bishop spoke as leaders of his African National Council met the British Pearce Commission to formally announce their outright rejection of the proposals British has negotiated to confer independence on Rhodesia under continuing white rule.

The two-hour meeting was part of the commission's study of black and white opinion about the Rhodesia settlement terms, rejected by some black Africans as unjust and as perpetuating white domination in Rhodesia.

Reef 'Republic' In the Swim Of Diplomacy

AUCKLAND, N.Z., Jan. 28 (AP).—The world's newest "republic" has been recognized by one of the tiniest nations on earth.

The Sultanate of Omani Ambo, on the island of Timor in the Malay Archipelago, has invited diplomatic and consular relations with the "Republic of Minerva" which had invited world recognition.

Three American men have proclaimed their republic on the two remote Minerva Reefs in the South Seas between Fiji and New Zealand. Their reefs are above water only during low tide, but claiming support by a U.S.-British ocean-life foundation, they say they have begun building up the reefs.

They say they will erect a sea city as a haven for persons who want to escape high taxes and societies hit by crime, riots and drug problems.

Nixon Establishes New Office In Drive on Drug Traffickers

(Continued from Page 1)

men, Mr. Nixon said the various federal agencies fighting drug abuse had done an excellent job, but he said "we still haven't solved" the problem.

As commissioner of customs, Mr. Ambrose demonstrated that he was able to lead a major fight against stopping drugs at the border, the President said. Now he will launch a new enforcement program inside the country, the President explained.

Mr. Ambrose said the heroin addiction problem had grown enormously in recent years, from an estimated 55,000 addicts in 1960 to between 250,000 and 500,000 addicts today.

Meanwhile, the nation's largest exporter of amphetamines has agreed to stop all exports of the stimulant after large quantities of them were smuggled back into the United States from Mexico, Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced yesterday.

He said the decision by the Federal Bureau of Investigation was a result of "Operation Black-Jack," an investigation by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs in which 39 persons have been arrested and about one million amphetamine tablets worth \$1.5 million in street prices seized.

In announcing nine days ago that it had cracked the case, the government accused Pennwalt of trying an "end run" around drug laws by shipping the amphetamines to Mexico.

The bureau's deputy director, Andrew C. Tartaglino, said then that "I cannot conceive of anyone not knowing" that the drugs were making their way illegally back into the United States. Mr. Mitchell's announcement presumably brings to an end any further legal action against Pennwalt.

Calif. Dock Strikers Stop Trucks to Mexico

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 28 (AP).—Members of the U.S. Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, whose strike has killed 31 West Coast ports, today set up a picket line at the Mexican border crossing of San Ysidro.

About 60 pickets stopped trucks carrying cargo which had been getting through the southern end of their 2,000-mile strike line via the Mexican port of Ensenada.

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The bishop led several ANC leaders in a blow-by-blow attempt at demolishing the proposals.

He told the commissioners—Lord Pearce and two of his deputy chairmen, Lord Harlick and Sir Glyn Jones:

"This is the first and last chance for the African people to pass a verdict on white minority rule. Our rejection of the proposals is unanimous."

Perpetuate Racism

The soft-spoken bishop said the proposals were rejected by Africans because they "entrench and perpetuate racism." Then he added:

"As long as we have the kind of legislation we have today . . . and although these feelings may not come in the near future, in the long run, bloody revolution is inevitable in this country."

"I wish to make it clear to people, both black and white and to you str," the bishop told Lord Pearce, "as you go back to your country, this is why we have refused to legalize a constitution which we believe is the seedbed of bloody revolution."

He was referring to the republican constitution introduced by the Ian Smith government in 1969 and denounced by African nationalists as apartheid in character.

Lord Pearce later told the Smith regime in a public statement that his group deplored curbs on holding political meetings.

He said: "There have been allegations that political meetings have been canceled without sufficient reason. There is some evidence in support of all these allegations and continuing pressures. We deplore this state of affairs."

The British jurist said that in the last 10 days, his 15 commissioners had seen more than 35,000 persons and received about 20,000 letters.

He also said he had asked for explanations and details of political demonstrations by the Smith government, but added, "The commission is not yet able to judge whether these are necessary on security grounds at a period of tension."

He made no further reference to the banning of political meetings but concluded his statement by saying: "We are satisfied there has been opportunity, both for widespread discussion of the proposals and for individuals to express their views."

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FIRE—Montreal firemen rescuing workers from Canadian Liquid Gas building Thursday after explosion and fire forced them to higher floors to flee the smoke.

Russia's Focus on Missiles Noted U.S. Rejects Air Force's Bid For New Anti-Bomber Shield

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (WP).—The Nixon administration has come to the conclusion that spending vast sums of money to rebuild U.S. air defenses for protection against an aging and declining force of Soviet bombers is a losing proposition.

Despite a proposed 1972 increase in overall military spending, a number of high administration officials say privately that a longer-range decision has been made not to invest in an extensive new shield against bomber attack. The Air Force and, to a lesser extent, the Army have been pressing for a buildup of such defenses.

Behind the administration decision are these viewpoints:

- Acceptance of the logic expressed in the mid-1960s by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara that it was pointless to defend heavily against Moscow's relatively small fleet of 150 heavy bombers when it was impossible to defend against the thousands of Soviet missiles.

- An assessment that the Russians clearly are continuing to concentrate on long-range missiles and missile-carrying submarines—rather than long-range bombers.
- An assessment that the threat posed by the long-range Soviet bomber force continues to shrink and that a new medium-range Soviet bomber now being tested has "almost no capability against the United States."

"The Soviet bomber threat just isn't there," says one top official.

Another senior defense specialist says that the way the Russians train and the intensity of that training is almost a telltale indication of the diminished role of their heavy-bomber force. "They are doing less training now. Their whole strategic aviation picture is shrinking."

The older squadrons of medium bombers are assigned to targets in Europe or China. In the view of these U.S. officials:

"Pearing a huge Soviet bomber buildup in the late 1950s, the United States built hundreds of radar installations along the U.S. coasts and across Canada. Thousands of Nike anti-bomber missiles were installed around the country, and the Air Force built up a force of 1,800 intercepter planes. Since the early 1960s, however, those defenses have declined

As for new interceptors for the Air Force, officials indicate the most likely prospect is to use existing F-4 Phantom jet fighters, or perhaps divert a small number of the newer F-15 fighters which are now going into production.

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4 Killed, 13 Hurt In Montreal Fire; Arson Suspected

MONTREAL, Jan. 28 (AP).—At least four persons died and 13 were taken to a hospital yesterday when a fire swept through a 10-story office building in downtown Montreal at the rush hour. Police said arson was suspected.

Eleven office workers and two firemen were taken to hospitals. Others suffered from smoke inhalation, cuts and shock.

The cause of the fire in the Canadian Liquid Air Co. building was undetermined but arson was suspected.

"There have been 30 fires in the last 15 days in the area . . . always between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.," a police spokesman said.

Meanwhile, a small bomb exploded early today outside the building of the French-Canadian newspaper La Presse, the police said, but no injuries were reported.

La Presse suspended publication indefinitely Oct. 27 in a labor dispute. At the time it stopped operating, the newspaper was North America's largest French-language daily with a circulation of 226,000.

Westmoreland in Asia PHNOM PENH, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—Gen. William Westmoreland, the U.S. Army chief of staff, left here today for Thailand after a surprise seven-hour visit for talks with Cambodian military and civilian leaders.

Turning to what were termed "military inspector-destructor" satellites, the report said:

"The Russians were aware that at one point the United States had had an unmanned system called Saint which was supposed to orbit with potentially dangerous foreign satellites and inspect them. This program, too, was abandoned by the United States, as the Air Force's Manned Orbiting Laboratory was later."

It now seems a reasonable inference that the Soviet Union has actively pursued and possibly perfected a system which is capable of reaching a co-orbit with another satellite which is uncooperative, making some kind of an inspection, and if deciding it is "hostile," destroying it."

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U.S. Report Warns of Red Orbital Arms

Says U.S. Space Bid Slows, Russians' Grows

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (NYT).—A U.S. report on the Soviet space program disclosed yesterday that since 1967 the Russians have launched at least 18 spacecraft aimed at developing a satellite destroyer program and had deliberately blown up, at least seven orbital payloads in tests of the system.

The report also raises the possibility that the Soviet Union is testing components of "hardware" leading toward stationing of the nuclear deterrent force in orbit for a sustained period.

Prepared by experts on the Soviet space program working for the congressional research service, the 670-page study entitled "Soviet Space Program 1960-70," was made public by the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences.

Accelerating Program The report emphasizes that the Soviet space program has been accelerating while that of the United States has been slackening.

Last year, for example, the Soviet Union launched 83 payloads while the United States launched 31. There have been a total of about 600 Soviet launchings.

To underscore the military nature of the Soviet program, the staff of the Senate committee noted that 59 of the Soviet launchings last year were intended for military purposes.

These include photographic and electronic reconnaissance satellites, also known as "eyes in the sky," that observe military targets and activities around the world and time in on communications between U.S. military units.

Other military satellites are for communications and command control. Since 1966, according to the report, the Soviet Union has launched at least 16 spacecraft as tests of the so-called FOD system. It puts a nuclear warhead into orbit, but brings it down to a target after less than one revolution of the earth.

U.S. military planners have not developed such a program in the belief that intercontinental ballistic missiles are more accurate and are better suited for defense purposes.

Inspector-Destructor Turning to what were termed "military inspector-destructor" satellites, the report said:

"The Russians were aware that at one point the United States had had an unmanned system called Saint which was supposed to orbit with potentially dangerous foreign satellites and inspect them. This program, too, was abandoned by the United States, as the Air Force's Manned Orbiting Laboratory was later."

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Vote for Peking At WHO Was U.S. 'Mistake'

GENEVA, Jan. 28 (AP).—Dr. Benjamin D. Blood, U.S. delegate at a Wednesday meeting of the World Health Organization, admitted today that he voted by mistake for the admission of China and exclusion of Taiwan.

The vote was 13 to 4, with four abstentions, to seat Peking.

In a statement issued by the U.S. mission, Dr. Blood said he was "mistaken" in voting for the resolution, and added, "I had no intention to be inconsistent with my earlier stand," referring to his previous negative votes on two parts of the resolution.

He gave no reason for the mistake, which astonished delegates and newsmen.

Miss Kwiatkowski threw the ink at Mr. Heath as he climbed the steps of the Palais d'Egmont last Saturday to sign the treaties linking Britain to the European Economic Community.

Court sources said she would probably be tried within a month, given a sentence equal to the time she had already spent in jail and then deported.

Miss Kwiatkowski posed as a photographer under the name of Karen Cooper when she splashed Mr. Heath with ink to protest against a government project for the redevelopment of Covent Garden.

She was calm and apparently unconcerned as she heard the public prosecutor charge her with assaulting a head of state and damaging other people's property.

For assaulting a head of state Miss Kwiatkowski can be tried only by a court of assizes. The offense could result in several years of imprisonment.

The prosecutor said Mr. Heath was recognized as a head of state since he was officially representing Britain.

The defense contended that Queen Elizabeth II, Britain's only legitimate head of state, and that the ink-throwing incident consequently holds down to assault and battery, a far less serious offense.

The prosecution said Miss Kwiatkowski is being held in jail because she is a foreigner with no official residence in Belgium. She would otherwise be able to leave the country easily and evade prosecution, the prosecution explained.

Appearing on the NBC television program "Chronicle," Mr. Ruckelshaus said studies indicate there is enough of a health problem involved to warrant going ahead with phasing out leaded gasoline.

He said that regulations will be issued under the Clean Air Act and that "very shortly after 1975 lead as an additive in gasoline will be phased out completely."

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Ink-Thrower To Stay in Jail Pending Trial

Brussels Court Rules Heath Is 'Head of State'

BRUSSELS, Jan. 28 (AP).—German-born Marie-Louise Kwiatkowski, who threw printer's ink at British Prime Minister Edward Heath, will remain in jail until she stands trial, a Brussels court ordered today.

Miss Kwiatkowski threw the ink at Mr. Heath as he climbed the steps of the Palais d'Egmont last Saturday to sign the treaties linking Britain to the European Economic Community.

Court sources said she would probably be tried within a month, given a sentence equal to the time she had already spent in jail and then deported.

Miss Kwiatkowski posed as a photographer under the name of Karen Cooper when she splashed Mr. Heath with ink to protest against a government project for the redevelopment of Covent Garden.

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Others Not So Sure

Rumor He Plans to Quit Soon Is 'Ridiculous,' Connally Says

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The hottest rumor on the Texas and Washington political circuit in recent weeks broke into the public yesterday when Democratic National Chairman Lawrence P. O'Brien told reporters he would "not be at all surprised" to see the Nixon administration's top Democrat, Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally, "leave the administration before fall."

Mr. Connally had a one-word comment: "Ridiculous." But close personal and political associates of the former Texas governor did not dismiss the speculation so easily.

Democratic party treasurer Robert Strauss, a Dallas lawyer and political ally of Mr. Connally, who was presumably the source of Mr. O'Brien's prediction, said he had not discussed the matter with Mr. Connally.

But Mr. Strauss added: "John Connally is not impressed by the titles and emoluments of public office. He came up here, at considerable personal sacrifice, to do a job the President asked him to do, and my assumption always has been that as soon as he felt the job was done, he would return to private life."

Weeks or Months
Another Texas with close personal and political ties to the secretary said: "I would bet fairly heavily that Connally would be around much longer, but whether it's a matter of weeks or months I don't know."

The report that Mr. Connally would be returning to his Houston law firm later this year has been circulating in Texas for several weeks, and has been reported by both Jimmy Banks, the editor of the Texas Star Sunday supplement, and by the Houston Chronicle's political gossip column.

Among Mr. Connally's Texas political associates, the belief is that he wants to get back to the state both to assist his political protégé, Lt. Gov. Ben Barnes, a Democrat, in his race for governor, and to avoid being drawn into partisan warfare in the national decision over the economic policies of the Nixon administration.

Mr. Connally has been a vigorous defender of those policies since taking office a year ago and has been designated by Mr. Nixon as the "economic spokesman" for the administration.

But the secretary's Texas friends—Democrats themselves—should be asked—believe he would be uncomfortable in that role in the election period, when the Democratic nominee assails the administration for its handling of the twin problems of inflation and unemployment.

Mr. Connally has repeatedly rejected speculation that he might change his party registration or be asked by Mr. Nixon to take second place on the 1972 Republican ticket, telling friends he would go back to Texas after his term of duty at the Treasury "as a Democrat."

Nixon Takes Responsibility
The rumors about his early return to private life began to circulate after Mr. Connally took a year-end vacation at his Texas ranch. Earlier last month, White House officials let it be known that the President had taken over from Mr. Connally the responsibility for negotiating the complicated question of dollar devaluation and trade concessions, which the Treasury secretary had been grappling with since the Aug. 15 "new economic policy" declaration.

Despite this, there has been no evidence of displeasure with Mr. Connally's performance by the White House, and a Treasury official who works with Mr. Connally.

Senate Is Asked For Ratification Of Seabed Pact

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Nixon administration yesterday asked Congress to ratify the treaty banning nuclear weapons from the floor of the world's oceans, amid suggestions it does not stop the arms race at sea.

Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, one Defense Department witness said that while the Joint Chiefs of Staff have no objection to approving the treaty, they view with concern any further steps.

"They reiterate their concern," said Deputy Assistant Secretary Lawrence S. Lagler, "that any additional constraints on military use of the seabed beyond the prohibitions contained in the treaty would bear a potential for grave harm to United States national security interests."

The two other witnesses, John N. Brin, 2d, undersecretary of state, and James F. Leonard, assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, acknowledged the treaty was "limited" but said it should be ratified as a step toward reducing the possibility of the use of the seabed for military gain.

Tanker Crew Rescued
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—The Venezuelan freighter Caraca rescued all 36 crew members from the blazing American oil tanker Golden Drake in mid-Atlantic today, the U.S. Coast Guard reported.

65 Off to Peking
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—An advance party of 65 Americans, including satellite and communications technicians, leaves tomorrow for Peking to make further arrangements for President Nixon's Feb. 21 visit, the White House said yesterday.

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These same friends say they see no possibility that Mr. Connally will enter the Texas Senate race. His old rival inside the Democratic party, ex-Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, has filed for the party nomination for the seat now held by Republican Sen. John G. Tower.

Meany Denies Commitment Now To Nixon's Defeat
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Despite two definite statements by his lieutenants, AFL-CIO president George Meany denies that the big labor federation had decided officially to oppose President Nixon's reelection even before his opponent is decided.

Mr. Meany said that the federation's general board would wait until after the Democratic and Republican nominating conventions this summer before choosing between candidates.

In the current AFL-CIO News Alexander Barkan said: "The AFL-CIO has set as its primary political goal in 1972 the defeat of Richard Nixon's bid for re-election." Mr. Barkan directs the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

In addition, chief AFL-CIO lobbyist Andrew J. Stumiller said Tuesday night in a radio interview that "the labor movement will be out working very hard to elect a new President of the United States."

Mr. Meany said: "Any recent statements made by individuals connected with the AFL-CIO represent their own personal opinions and do not in any way represent official AFL-CIO policy."

UAW's Woodcock Endorses Muskie for the Presidency
WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—United Auto Workers president Leonard Woodcock personally endorsed Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, today for the Democratic presidential nomination, saying he is the "strongest and best choice in 1972."

"I have decided I have a personal preference for Sen. Muskie because we need to have behind a leader who can defeat Richard Nixon in November," the UAW leader told the National Press Club at a luncheon. "I see him now leading us to victory over the politics of fear."

In another presidential campaign development today, Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., made public a personal financial statement and promised to make a similar report every year if elected president. He listed personal assets of \$371,600 and income during 1971 totaling \$89,100.

Sen. McGovern urged all other presidential candidates to disclose their finances and list their major contributions. The South Dakota senator said he is compiling a list of contributors to his year-long campaign and will release it when completed.

In Washington, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., announced Rep. Clay H. Hollifield, dean of the California House delegation, will be national cochairman and state chairman of the Humphrey-for-President campaign. Sen. Humphrey called California a "key state" in his battle to win the nomination.

Three other Democratic aspirants are campaigning in Florida: Sen. Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, Sen. Muskie and Sen. McGovern.

5th Dies in Riot
BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 28 (AP).—A Black Muslim wounded in a Jan. 10 confrontation between police and Muslims died yesterday, the fifth fatality in the disturbance. A hospital spokesman said Larry Mobley, also known as Lonnie X, died of complications caused by a gunshot wound in the stomach.

Two other Black Muslims and two deputies were killed in the outburst of gunfire.

That Guam Japanese Offered A \$25,000 Yearly 'Tailor' Job
AGANA, Guam, Jan. 28 (AP).—The Japanese Army sergeant who kept in hiding for almost 27 years after World War II won praise today from a U.S. admiral and got a visit from a childhood friend.

"I think you are a remarkable man and I have the greatest respect for what you did," Sgt. Shochi Yokoi, 58, was told by Rear Adm. Paul E. Pugh, commander of U.S. Navy forces in the Marianas.

Sgt. Yokoi replied: "I am humbled by the fact that an important man like the admiral would come to see me, a lowly sergeant."

The exchange came through an interpreter in the room of Guam Memorial Hospital where Sgt. Yokoi was taken after being discovered Monday by two fishermen near a cave where he had lived.

Sgt. Yokoi told authorities he had fled into the jungle rather than surrender to U.S. forces which invaded Guam in 1944.

Hours after the admiral's visit, Sgt. Yokoi was visited by Oshika Tokiyoshi, 43, a childhood friend from Japan.

The friends embraced and tears welled up in Sgt. Yokoi's eyes, said Eddie Duenas, Gov. Carlos Camacho's press secretary. Mr. Camacho was the only other person allowed in the room during the reunion.

"Yokoi recognized his friend immediately," Mr. Duenas said. James Shimizu, honorary Japanese consul on Guam, said next Tuesday is the scheduled date for Sgt. Yokoi's return to Japan.

Sgt. Yokoi received an offer today for a \$25,000-a-year job at a clothing factory on Guam planned by a wealthy Hong Kong businessman.

James Lee made the proposition and also offered to pay \$500 for a suit Sgt. Yokoi made in the jungle.

Sgt. Yokoi, a tailor before the war, wore bark from the bag tree to make cloth for the suit.

"Our plans for your position would be as an adviser to help establish a factory to manufacture exclusive Yokoi brand-made Guam clothing," Mr. Lee's letter said.



A REAL TROOPER—Pennsylvania State Police Sgt. tells recruit Romaine Eagle "eyes front" while inspecting first 15 women ever to enter the State Police Academy in Hershey. The future troopers will undergo exactly the same 6-month training course as do male recruits before graduating to the Pennsylvania force.

Angela Davis Firing Is Ruled Unconstitutional in California

By Gene Blake

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28.—The firing of Angela Davis by the University of California because of her membership in the U.S. Communist party was ruled unconstitutional yesterday by the California Court of Appeal.

The court cited U.S. Supreme Court and California Supreme Court decisions holding that mere membership in the Communist party cannot bar employment of a teacher, and said that these decisions were binding.

Miss Davis, former acting assistant professor of philosophy at the university's Los Angeles campus, is in jail awaiting trial on charges of murder kidnapping and conspiracy arising from a

shootout Aug. 7, 1970, at the Marin County courthouse in northern California.

The university board of regents initiated steps to discharge her on Sept. 19, 1969, in accordance with board resolutions that Communist party members were not to be employed.

Faculty members brought suit, joined later by Miss Davis, to block the spending of public funds in the attempt to fire her. Judge Jerry Facht of Los Angeles granted a summary judgment in their favor, holding the board resolutions unconstitutional.

The regents appealed Judge Facht's ruling in the court decision yesterday.

Miss Davis, an advocate of black militancy, is accused of helping to plan, and of providing guns for, a courtroom attack in 1971 for "black prisoners." In the shooting that ensued, a Marin County judge, two convicts and the youth who brought the guns into court were killed.

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Congress Orders Security Offer to Top Candidates

By Gene Blake

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A congressional commission directed the Secret Service yesterday to offer full-time protection, as of March 20, to leading presidential candidates.

A formula devised by the group apparently would cover most of the prominent Democrats running as well as Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, a declared noncandidate.

Under the plan, agents could protect all announced candidates who scored at least 5 percent in either the Gallup or Harris public opinion polls, as well as unnamed candidates who scored at least 20 percent in the same surveys.

If present trends continued—and if the individuals accepted the protection—agents would be assigned full time to Sen. Kennedy and Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, Hubert H. Humphrey, Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., and George S. McGovern; also former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, New York Mayor John V. Lindsay, and Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

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A downtown theater is performing the German playwright's "The Good Woman of Szechwan," but the printed text is No. 76 on the Security Directorate's list of 124 books. A photocopy of the list, dated Oct. 25, 1971, and bearing the file number G.A. 2722-235530, is in the possession of The New York Times.

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List Six Pages Long

Greece Blacklisting Books Despite End of Censorship

By Henry Kamm

ATHENS, Jan. 28 (NYT).—The Greek government, which officially ended censorship in 1970, is quietly putting bookstores on guard against the sale of books that its National Security Directorate has listed as "Communist and anti-government."

Since the end of last year, policemen have been calling on stores throughout the country to show owners the six-page list and suggesting that they refrain from ordering the books or, if they have them in stock, from displaying them.

First Deputy Premier Stylianos Pattakos and Byron Stamatopoulos, the chief government spokesman, denied in interviews that there was such a list. "No such list exists," Mr. Pattakos said.

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'Preliminary Commentary'

The criticism of President Nixon's peace plan by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong at the Paris talks was barbed and negative. The outlines of the stalemate were sharpened. American insistence on some form of referendum to be agreed upon before complete withdrawal of troops clashed with the other side's demand for unconditional withdrawal by a fixed date, plus, in effect, the prior overturn of the Thieu government. But there were some faint rays of hope still: Hanoi and its ally did not reject the American proposal outright, and the North Vietnamese delegate said publicly that his side had presented "a preliminary commentary" and would study the project further.

While this mood continues, it is possible to hold to the thought that some formula can yet be achieved which will provide a political, rather than wholly military, end to the conflict. The North Vietnamese are skeptical of American good faith—an attitude which is reciprocated.

Hanoi questions the possibility of holding a free election under the eyes of the Saigon police apparatus. There is an equally strenuous questioning in Saigon of the possibility of holding free elections under the secret surveillance of the Viet Cong's terrorist apparatus. Whatever commissions, domestic or international, may undertake the task of

supervising elections would be confronted with the problem of mediating between a political grouping that believes itself entitled to maintain the status quo by force and one dedicated to the overthrow of the same status by similar means.

But such an effort would be better, for all concerned, than a continuation of the present situation, in which open force is openly opposed by open force, with no real consideration of what either force represents in terms of popular support and the eventual good of Vietnam.

It is often said that Hanoi felt itself cheated out of the military victory it won against the French by the diplomatic "solution" at Geneva. But the Vietnamese people, too, North and South, as well as their neighbors in Cambodia and Laos, have been cheated as well—cheated out of peace, and the opportunity to build states with some consideration of their own will rather than by guns and bombs.

There is a chance to do that now—a slim chance, perhaps, considering the bitterness of many years of war, and assorted crimes and errors committed against the peoples of Indochina by foreigners as well as their own leaders. But it is a chance worth serious consideration, and the leadership in Hanoi should give it the further study it promises.

South Asian Reality

Secretary of State Rogers has given welcome notice that the administration will try to straighten out the mess it has made of policy toward the nations of the Indian subcontinent. A first step toward the "realistic relations" Mr. Rogers defines as the United States goal ought to be early recognition of the new state of Bangladesh.

It is beyond dispute that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman has established a going government in Dacca. The surrender of guerrilla arms throughout the country, the rapid return of millions of refugees from India and the gradual withdrawal of Indian troops all testify to the popularity and effectiveness of the new Bengali regime.

It is also clear that there is no hope of any lingering Bengali political ties with Pakistan, however desirable some form of continuing association might have been. The Bengali insistence on full independence is

amply explained and justified by continuing reports from Bangladesh of unspeakable atrocities committed by Pakistani troops in opposing the nine-month liberation struggle.

Soviet recognition of Bangladesh undoubtedly will spur similar action by other nations. This is especially true since Pakistan's new prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, has prudently refrained from breaking relations with Moscow as he had done with some smaller nations that preceded it in recognizing the Dacca regime.

Prompt United States recognition of the new South Asian reality will not hurt Washington's relations with the pragmatic Mr. Bhutto. Such action could help restore confidence in the United States among millions of Indians and Bengalis who have been bitterly disappointed by this country's failure to support principles of democracy and decency on the subcontinent.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Croatian Dispute

This is no longer purely an internal affair, not only because of Yugoslavia's key position on the political and geographical map of Europe, but also because of the activities of the militant émigrés and the number of Yugoslav workers abroad, who provide a potential hunting ground, not to mention the danger to international means of transport.

President Tito may have over-reacted to the Croatian situation at first. He has certainly caused some bitterness in Croatia that will take time to heal. But calmer policies are now emerging, and it would be a great pity if they were to be abandoned or interrupted because of the real or alleged activities of terrorists.

—From the Times (London).

Nixon's Vietnam Efforts

The completely disproportionate attention, in both the foreign and domestic policy spheres, which was directed at Southeast Asia in recent years has fortunately been reduced to a reasonable level by Nixon. Today's concern is more for the real problems of the United States itself. Seen from that angle, a continued stalemate in Vietnam might be bearable. The home front is now more or less stable on the Vietnam issue, but the deeper causes of the "American malaise" have by no means been eliminated. For this reason an acceptable negotiated settlement in Vietnam would certainly be desirable. But for the present it seems unattainable—although in the light of past experience the possibility certainly remains open. Why should anyone assume that Nixon's latest surprise announcement will be his last?

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

After China, Vietnam. President Nixon, once again, has surprised the world by announcing that, thanks to secret diplomacy, he has overruled the known element of the Vietnam conflict. . . . Once again it was secret diplomacy that decided everything. And once again, the keyman in that victory

is Henry Kissinger. . . . "The enemy is trying once again to win a military victory," Nixon said. This is why he judged it necessary to inform the American people. But above all, the U.S. President's goal appears to be to drive Hanoi into a corner and to obtain from North Vietnam the response he has been vainly awaiting for three months. . . . But while making a step forward, the President does not go all the way since, for the time being, he still maintains his support of the South Vietnamese government, which, according to him, should participate actively in the negotiations with Hanoi and the NLF. This is precisely what the latter do not want. . . . Richard Nixon is thus trying a double explanatory operation, ten months before the U.S. presidential elections and a few weeks before his visit to Peking. For the Americans, he draws a balance-sheet, explains to them that he has done his utmost to obtain the release of some 480 POWs held in North Vietnam. For world public opinion, he attempts to throw to Hanoi the responsibility for continuation of the war.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

Dangers in U.S. Budget

A few months ago already, Mr. Nixon said "I am a Keynesian," at a time when Keynes' star was beginning to wane. What Mr. Nixon wanted to express, and what his draft budget confirms, is that the priority objective of his economic policies is from now on to reduce unemployment. It remains to be seen whether, under present circumstances, the chosen method is best fitted to obtain the intended results. Early last year, Mr. Nixon counted on a budget deficit of circa \$11 billion for fiscal year 1971-1972; the \$39-billion mark (in deficit) has already been reached. Isn't the existence of such a big deficit for the current fiscal year and the announcement of another considerable deficit for next year rather likely to jeopardize the policy of flexible controls on prices and wages initiated last Nov. 13? Another risk is that the dollar outside the United States may be ruined for good and that, consequently, unforeseeable developments of the monetary crisis may occur.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

JANUARY 25, 1897
MENTON.—The Empress Elisabeth of Austria is delighted with her sojourn at Cap Martin and with the superb weather, which enables her to take long drives every day. On Tuesday Her Majesty went to the Villa Cymone, where she paid a long visit to the ex-Empress Eugénie. The visit lasted for more than an hour. The ex-Empress Eugénie, who is in rather delicate health, has not yet been able to return the visit, but intends to do so.

Fifty Years Ago

JANUARY 29, 1922
NEW YORK.—Rabbi Harris at Temple Israel from his pulpit today bitterly attacked marriages of Jews and Gentiles. He cited the Jewish law that such marriages were undesirable and said that they were nevertheless increasing to an alarming extent. He maintained that the 3,000,000 Jews in America would be completely absorbed in 5 generations by the 110,000,000 Christians in the country at the present rate of intermarriage.



The Earthly Future: To Grow and to Die—I

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Our diverse worlds developed, underdeveloped East, West—have at least one article of faith in common: economic growth. For individuals, for nations, growth is happiness, the specific for the future, the foundation of hope. Next year our family will be richer, our country more productive.

Now the ecologists have begun to tell us that growth is self-defeating, that the planet cannot long sustain it, that it will lead inevitably to social and biological collapse. That was the central thesis of the recent "Blueprint for Survival" published in Britain, and it is a theme increasingly found in analytical studies of the earthly future.

The proposition is so shocking that the natural reaction is to wish it away. Some economists, the apostles of growth, do just that. There was an especially acute example of wishfulness in a New York column by Henry C. Wallace, Yale professor and former United States economic adviser, condemning the opposition to growth as dangerous heresy.

"It is an alarming commentary on the intellectual instability of our times," Wallace said, "that today mileage can be made with the proposal to stop America dead in her tracks. Don't we know which way is forward?" As long as there is growth, he said, "everybody will be happier." By "allowing everybody to have more" and refusing to "limit resources available for consumption," we shall also have "more resources" to clean up the environment.

If Wallace's opinion is representative of the American intellectual community, it is an alarming comment on our awareness of the most important facts of life today. For he is evidently in a state of ecological illiteracy. There are no such things as endless growth and unlimited resources for everyone and everything. We live in a finite world, and we are approaching the limits. The expansion of growth as an environmental factor has to begin with some understanding of such considerations. The crucial fact is that growth tends to be exponential. That is, it multiplies. Instead of adding a given amount every so often, say 1,000 tons or dollars a year, the factors double at fixed intervals. That tends to be true of population, of industrial production, of pollution and of demand on natural resources—some of the main strains of planetary life.

The rate of increase determines the doubling time. If something grows 7 percent a year, it will double in ten years. Right now world population is growing 2.1 percent a year; at that rate it doubles in 33 years. And with each doubling the base is of course larger for the next increase. The world had about three and a half billion people in it in 1970. At the present rate of increase, it will have seven billion in 2003.

Exponential growth is a tricky affair. It gives us the illusion for a long time that things are going slowly, then suddenly it speeds up. Suppose the demand for some raw material is two tons this year and doubles every year. Over the next 15 years it will rise to only 32,768 tons, but just 5 years later it will be 1,048,576 tons. That phenomenon is what makes it so hard for people to understand how rapidly we may be approaching the limits of growth. For as

population and per capita consumption both grow, the curves of demand suddenly zoom upward.

An Example

Consider the case of aluminum as a sample of resource demand and supply. The known reserves of aluminum are enough to supply the current demand for 100 years. But the use is increasing exponentially, and at the rate of increase the supply will be enough for only 31 years. Moreover, the multiplying demand is a much larger factor, mathematically, than any likely discovery of new sources of supply. If reserves were multiplied by five, the same growth of demand would still exhaust them in 59 years.

The example of aluminum is not especially chosen to disturb, for there are others that even more dramatically indicate the way exponential growth can run up to projected limits. One is simply arable land. At the present rate of world population growth, the supply of land necessary for food production will run out by the year 2000. If

agricultural productivity were doubled, the limit would be pushed back 34 years.

These estimates are taken from drafts of what is likely to be one of the most important documents of our age. It is a report made for the Club of Rome, an eminent international group of industrialists, economists, scientists and others. Entitled "The Limits of Growth," it was done by scientists using world system models developed in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It will be published in March by Potomac Associates of Washington.

The report's authors would never insist on any particular figure. They know that they are dealing with variables, and they have indeed leaned way over backward to make optimistic assumptions in their projections.

But every model they build assuming continuation of the present world philosophy of growth ends in collapse. To ignore that tendency, to pretend that growth can go on forever, is like arguing that the earth is flat. Only the consequences are more serious.

The Politics of Vietnam

By James Reston

SARASOTA, Fla.—President Nixon's account of his secret efforts to negotiate a peace in Indochina has clearly helped him in the Florida presidential primary election campaign, and embarrassed the leading Democratic candidates for the presidency. His peace terms are extremely complicated, but what stands out in the shorthand of stump campaigning is that he offered to withdraw all his troops if he got all U.S. prisoners of war released—and that this was rejected by Hanoi and the National Liberation Front.

Accordingly, Muskie, Humphrey, McGovern and Lindsay, when they point to the critical conditions which are basic to the President's peace terms, find themselves caught in a tangle of complex and ambiguous qualifications, and even in danger of seeming to be sympathetic to the enemy. Ironically, it is not the press here but the families of the American prisoners of war who have cut to the heart of the issue and made clear that Nixon

is demanding, not only the release of the POWs, but the neutralization of all of Indochina, the end of all infiltration by foreign troops (are the South Vietnamese Communists "foreign" in South Vietnam?), a cease-fire and an election process which is virtually certain to restore the Thieu government to power in Saigon.

For example, Mrs. Gerald A. Galtley of Dunedin, Fla., whose Navy lieutenant son, Mark Galtley, was shot down over North Vietnam in August of 1968, observed here that while Nixon was obviously trying to free the POWs, the safety of the Thieu government and Nixon's own presidential future were also apparently important considerations and may even have "come first." This, of course, cannot be anything more than Mrs. Galtley's personal speculation (nobody but the President knows which of his conditions come first). But several things are fairly clear:

● Both sides in the war have now put forward specific terms of peace unacceptable to the other side.

● Hanoi and the NLF are asking the President not only to get out of Indochina but to take all his equipment with him, including the equipment now in the hands of the South Vietnamese, and stop future military aid to Saigon.

Dr. Kissinger has fairly characterized this as a demand that Washington abandon Saigon and, in effect, overthrow the Thieu government.

● At the same time, Nixon is demanding that the enemy give up the positions it has gained by years of fighting in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and accept a cease-fire just at the time when the enemy is mounting an offensive and U.S. ground troops are withdrawing.

It is clear that Washington is not going to abandon Saigon under what amounts to a demand for Saigon's surrender, and that Hanoi and the NLF are not going to order a cease-fire and abandon military positions they have won in the last 10 years at the cost of millions of lives.

So the stalemate continues. Nixon has clearly made concessions for peace—which deserve a better hearing than Hanoi and the NLF have given them—and

has finally clarified the major political and military issues in dispute, while they relieve him of the charge that he was not even considering a final withdrawal of all U.S. troops, introduce other conditions known to him to be unacceptable to the enemy.

In fact, by impressing public opinion in this country by his persistent effort to negotiate a secret agreement, he has undoubtedly gained support for stepping up the bombing against the enemy's forthcoming military offensive.

The Outlook

Thus the outlook is not for less fighting but for a more savage battle during the coming dry season, and while Nixon has undoubtedly gained politically in the short run, he has now committed himself to a course of action and a set of unacceptable peace terms which have revived the Vietnam issue in the presidential election campaign, which still has over nine months to go. For his peace formula is a little like the old insurance policies, "the big type given but the small type taken away."

During the long and sharp debate that lies ahead, the President, if he sticks to his present peace terms and war aims, will be asking the American people to continue fighting, not only for the release of the American prisoners of war—which nobody opposes—but for the maintenance of his ally in Saigon, for the neutralization of all of Indochina, and for democracy in a country where the word has little meaning.

Here in Florida, his complicated peace terms will be a good political issue at least until the primary voting on March 14, but thereafter, when his military and political terms are finally analyzed and widely understood, they may well be seen not as a means to peace, but as a cause for continuing the war. And by November, that might not be a very popular argument for re-election.

Some Notes On Winter In Moscow

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW.—The sun barely rises out of the horizon during a Moscow winter, even at noon it hangs low in the southern sky, casting a yellow light and long shadows. Though the sun is out, the air can be filled with what looks like fine snow, but is really nature's thermometer—"a real Moscow frost," as the natives call it.

The sky is blotted with great clouds of steam from the chimneys of factories and power stations. In the evening rush hour Moscow's trolley cars ply their routes with golden, frosted windows; you can't see in or out. The Moscow River, which flows briskly through the city in warmer weather, is frozen to a dead halt, as it stopped in its tracks by the sight of a ghost.

It isn't always a pretty season. During much of January the same covering of snow get grayer and grimmer, waiting for a new coating of white. But the thinnest layer of snow under the white birches around the capital is proof enough that it is a real Moscow winter.

This weather brings out a peculiar character in the Russian character. This is a nation of sensible dressers, none of whom have to be reminded to put on a hat before going outside. The crowds on the streets, especially the ladies making their exhausting rounds of the shops and kiosks, are wrapped and covered like so many winterized mummies. The basic wardrobe includes a wool scarf, a heavy coat (preferably with fur collar) and stout boots. Many women still wear the old-fashioned felt boots which have warmed Russian feet for centuries. Men have a similar outfit, almost always complemented by a fur hat.

Keep Your Coat

Entering a restaurant or a theater, one is required to remove the whole panoply of protective coverings and leave them with a cloakroom attendant. Movie theaters, though, have no cloakrooms, and the audience wraps in their coats. The management cooperates by letting the temperature fall into the 50s. Why this inconsistency between regular theaters and the movies? "Because there are so many shows a day, it would be too complicated to take and give back all the coats," a Muscovite explains.

Preparations for winter can be extensive. Cracks around windows and doors are plugged with cotton and covered with tape. A practical housewife will dry and pickle mushrooms, cucumbers, tomatoes and eggplant to prepare for a long season with few vegetables. (Egyptian tomatoes are currently on sale in Moscow for about \$1.50 a pound.) It's normal to prepare sauerkraut in barrels, filling cabbage, carrots and apples. It is well made and stored in a cool place, it can last for three months.

A lesser breed might shrink from this kind of winter, but the Russians seem to love it. Parents and grandparents take children for walks as though it was balmy spring. The basic Russian child in this season is a small bundle of wool, from which protrude lively eyes and two bright red cheeks.

Temperatures below zero don't discourage the city's many skiers and skaters, who are out in force every weekend. Several of Moscow's excellent parks flood miles of pathways for skating. Cross-country skis and ice skates can be inexpensively rented.

Hockey sticks on the other hand, are hard to come by. The winner. They are, at least temporarily, "deficit items"—the Russian term for something people would like to buy, but can't find. Tea kettles, plain and electric, are another deficit item this winter. There are hundreds more in an economy in which consumer goods are scarce and production, and sometimes has no effect at all.

Consumerism

Last year's Communist party congress promised more and better consumer goods, and at least the Soviet press has been taking the promise seriously in numerous articles this month. The article exposes factories which perform badly, and argues for better work. Pravda printed a reader's letter which pointed out that "the wholesale shoe warehouse in Khabarovsk (in the Far East) was full of footwear that was not in demand—two million rubles' worth." Why? The reader said the shoes were of "poor quality, outdated patterns and models and unattractive appearance."

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Obituaries

Marshal Milch, Once Deputy Of Goering in Nazi Air Force

LUENEBURG, West Germany, Jan. 28 (AP).—Field Marshal Erhard Milch, 79, former deputy of Hermann Goering and pioneer of German civil and wartime aviation, died Tuesday, a town spokesman said.

Marshal Milch died in a Wuppertal hospital, and memorial services were held in this small north German municipality today. He suffered from a liver complaint.

Marshal Milch joined the Imperial German Air Force in 1915, and when World War I ended he was in command of Fighter Group 6.

When the peace treaty of Versailles did away with a German

air force, he joined civil aviation, first with Junkers, then Luft-hansa.

When Hitler came to power in 1933, Goering appointed Mr. Milch his deputy and made him a state secretary. He rejoined the German forces and became a lieutenant general in 1935, general of the air force in 1938 and attained four stars in 1938.

Replaced Udet
After the invasion of France in 1940, Gen. Milch was made field marshal and a year later he took charge of the Luftwaffe's supplies and development projects.

In this post, he replaced Ernst Udet, with 62 registered "kills" the second most successful German World War I flyer after the "Red Baron," Manfred von Richthofen. Udet committed suicide when he realized Hitler could not win World War II.

The more energetic Marshal Milch stepped up production of Luftwaffe planes but ran into difficulty with the Fuehrer shortly after the German disaster at Stalingrad.

Quit Over Jet Plane

When Hitler ordered that the world's first operational jet plane, the Messerschmitt-262, be used as a bomber, Marshal Milch resigned. To his mind, the Me-262 was a fighter plane.

Marshal Milch refused to turn witness for the prosecution against Goering during the Nuremberg war-crimes trials. He was charged with his part in using slave labor in the German war effort and sentenced to life imprisonment on April 17, 1947.

His sentence was cut to 15 years in 1951, and three years later he was released to work as an adviser in private industry. He lived in Dusseldorf.

Baron van Zeeland

CANNES, France, Jan. 28 (AP).—Baron Maurice van Zeeland, 74, former head of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, died yesterday following a heart attack.

He was also former general treasurer of the International Red Cross League in Geneva. He was brother of Viscount van Zeeland, former Belgian premier.

Henry C. Martineau

PARIS, Jan. 28 (AP).—Word has been received here of the death Sunday of Henry C. Martineau, 67, of St. Moritz, Switzerland. Mr. Martineau, an international horsebreeding champion in the 1930s, was one of England's top breeders of Arabian cattle.

Dino Buzzati

MILAN, Jan. 28 (AP).—Noted Italian writer and journalist Dino Buzzati, 68, died here today. His novels and plays have been translated into English, French, German, Spanish and Dutch. His best known works were "The Desert of the Tartars" and "A Clinical Case."

Splits in Zionist Movement Mark 28th World Congress

JERUSALEM, Jan. 28 (AP).—The 28th World Zionist Congress ended today after all-night debates and shouting arguments, an occasional fist fight, and a walk-out by the Hadasah women of the United States.

The disputes underlined the splits inside the movement over such key issues as immigration to Israel, Zionist ideology and student support of Palestinian Arabs living in Israeli-occupied territory.

A major clash came over a resolution that no official could serve more than two terms as president of a Zionist organization without moving to Israel and becoming a resident. Otherwise, said the resolution, the president should resign.

The resolution—submitted to a legal committee to decide whether it was constitutional before it can go into effect—could affect every Zionist organization if carried out, and could change the basis of the worldwide movement.

Representatives of the American Hadasah women's organization, with 155 delegates at the congress, trooped out of the con-



The roof of the cathedral of Nantes, in western France, on fire Saturday.

Fire Damages Roof of Gothic Cathedral at Nantes

NANTES, France, Jan. 28 (UPI).—A roaring fire enveloped the 15th-century cathedral of Nantes today, destroying the roof and woodwork of one of the best known examples of French Gothic architecture.

Hundreds of firemen called from neighboring Brittany towns brought the fire under control after four hours, saving the church's vaulting, its organ, and its main white stone structure. Church officials, however, said it would take at least a year to

restore the damage done to the cathedral.

Although the cause of the fire was not known, firemen said the blaze began near the choir, and worked its way toward the front of the church and along the roof, creating a flaming spectacle that lighted the evening sky for miles around.

Police said the heltry roof had completely caved in, showering debris to the ground and striking one of the ladders raised by firemen to combat the blaze.

Firemen said they feared the church's vaulted arches rising 37.5 meters above the cathedral floor, would not be able to stand the weight of melted limestone and water burdening them.

The cathedral of Nantes, officially known as the cathedral of Saint Pierre and Saint Paul was begun in 1494 by architect Marthein Rodier on a spot where Christian churches had stood since the year A.D. 350.

Its two stone towers rising 63 meters were completed in 1513.

Jews Disillusioned by Israel Focus of Soviet Press Drive

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Jan. 28 (NYT).—In an effort to combat the emigration movement among Soviet Jews and to hit back at the anti-Sovietism of the Zionist Congress in Jerusalem earlier this month, the Soviet Union has recently stepped up its domestic propaganda against Zionism and Israel.

Articles, interviews and pamphlets containing the disillusioned comments of Soviet Jews who reportedly emigrated to Israel and became so disenchanted that they returned to the Soviet Union or went to Europe have been appearing in increasing numbers during the past month.

In a lengthy article headlined "The Truth About 'The Promised Land,'" the weekly newspaper Literaturnaya Gazeta quoted Soviet officials as saying in mid-January that more than 1,500 Soviet Jews who had gone to Israel had sent individual or col-

lective letters to Moscow seeking permission to return to the Soviet Union.

Last year Western diplomats estimate that 15,000 Soviet Jews were allowed to leave for Israel, an outward flow that exceeded the total previous emigration in recent years. No official statistics are available for the number who have actually returned but Literaturnaya Gazeta claimed it amounted to "hundreds."

In addition to the regular flow of commentaries attacking Israeli policy toward the Arab states, other publications have been running an unusually large number of theoretical articles attacking Zionism, especially the Zionist Congress, for having focused on the situation of Soviet Jewry.

In several Soviet publications there has been a campaign of evidently inspired letters attacking the Zionists for contending that Soviet Jews are not happy and suffer from discrimination.

The campaign was reminiscent of other periodic anti-Zionist outbursts of Soviet propaganda. But it has been less extensive, for example, than the major campaign in March, 1970, when a number of prominent Soviet Jews were called upon to declare their loyalty and to proclaim the successful assimilation of the "overwhelming majority" of Soviet Jewry.

The main testimonials in the latest campaign have been those of Jews allegedly returning from Israel, many of whose comments have been assembled in a pamphlet by the Moscow feature agency, entitled "The Deceived Testify." It has been widely publicized by Tass.

"In Israel I worked like a slave and got a mere 116 (approximately) for it," said Mikhail Goldstein of Mukachevo in the Ukrainian Republic, in a typical interview. "It is worse than ever. I worked 24 for water alone. I worked in scorching heat for 16-18 hours a day, and I did so only to come back to the Soviet Union. I saw no 'promised land,' but a hot and barren desert. I found myself among people who have no respect for anyone but themselves."

Arbitration Set, Ending Air Strike Across Canada

OTTAWA, Jan. 28 (NYT).—An agreement yesterday between the government and the Canadian Air Traffic Control Association to submit their differences to binding arbitration ended the 11-day strike that paralyzed all civil aviation across the country.

The announcement followed another day of negotiations during which both sides refused compromises needed to resolve the wage and hour dispute. It also followed a long cabinet meeting in which Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau reported that his ministers still opposed parliamentary action to force the 1,600 striking controllers back to work.

The controllers, who man the airport towers and direct airplane takeoffs and landings, refused to accept a tentative agreement last Saturday awarding them a 17 percent raise and a reduction of their work week from 36 hours to 34 1/2 hours.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 50 Ave. Beche (St. Saturday mass: 8:30 p.m. (Eng.). Sunday masses: 8:30 (Latin) 10:30 & 11:15 a.m. (English). 12:15 (L.). 5:30 (E.). Confessions: Monday to Friday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday, 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

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GERMANY—MUNICH

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Five Finnish Parties To Discuss Coalition

HELSINKI, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Leaders of Finland's five center-left political parties agreed today to start official negotiations to form a new coalition government despite disagreement on economic policy.

Barzel Sees Nixon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP).—Rainer Barzel, leader of the opposition Christian Democratic party in West Germany, had a White House meeting with President Nixon today and said that none of the U.S. officials he has talked to have tried to exert any influence on him in connection with the recent Berlin treaties. Mr. Barzel has taken a negative position on the accord aimed at settling differences between East and West Berlin.

Paris Movies

An Exciting 'French Connection'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI).—About 10 years ago a French TV entertainer (Jacques Angevin) smuggled about 24 pounds of raw heroin into the United States in an automobile. He worked for an international narcotics organization, and, after a sensational police hunt, was sentenced to three to six years in jail.

His case and those of several of his associates, some of whom are still at large, have been taken from the police files as the material for "The French Connection" (at the Balzac, the Triomphe and the Arlequin in English) which has been the reigning favorite at American box offices this winter.

Director William Friedkin has seized the film expertly in a semi-documentary manner and he moves its scandals at a breathless pace. Pulp and fiction have been combined to produce an exciting melodrama.

Authenticity

Its climax is certainly invention but the feverish tempo of Manhattan has been captured elsewhere with such authenticity that even this extravagant episode fits persuasively into the general picture.

"The French Connection" is consistently convincing, always in the firm control of a director, Gene Hackman bursts forth with a riveting account of the dedicated but scarcely endearing detective. He is tough, crude, courageous and something of a monomaniac as he desperately tries to crack the drug traffic from the meetings of its merchants in luxurious hotel suites to the sale of snow and grass in sordid black bars.

Fernando Rey of the Spanish cinema is ideal as the suave European, the brain of the gang, posing as a smart gentleman, while Marcel Bozzuffi as the hired assassin succeeds in conveying the paranoid nature of this sinister figure with the sickly smile with which he receives orders and executes them.

William Friedkin is also responsible for the celluloid edition of Mart Crowley's "The Boys in the Band" (at the Monte-Carlo and at the Studio Alpha in English), a hit of the New York and London theater a few seasons ago.

Crowley has written the adaptation himself, adding a few introductory scenes but otherwise leaving the text unchanged. Friedkin has placed it before the cameras and photographed it with the competent stage camera. The result is an honest job of screen transcription and the bright dialogue

and commendable qualities of the original have been preserved.

It concerns, a Manhattan homosexual who invites intimates to his apartment to celebrate the birthday of his friendliest enemy. The gay party, fun at first, takes on a sober complexion when the host's college friend, a square of squares, arrives unexpectedly. A grim truth game is started and its revelations lead to doleful soul-searching. As in the play, the comic interludes are superior to the near-tragic ones; the dramatic moments of the final half strain for dramatic urgency. There are several compelling performances: that of Leonard Frey as the pock-marked birthday guest, that of Kenneth Nelson as the vindictive host, that of Cliff Gorman as the flighty queen, that of Laurence Luckinbill and Keith Prentice as the old couple and that of Robert LA Tourneur as the wide-eyed hustler, a midnight cowboy.

There are three Chinese movies in Paris this week. At the Studio Saint-Severin two products of the People's Republic of China are alternating on a day-to-day basis. The first is "La Guerre des Souverains," a newsworthy reconstruction of the peasants' underground army against a Japanese offensive in the province of Hopei in 1942. By a strict following of a thought of Mao Tse-tung the farming masses are organized to attain a strength that defeats the invaders. The film itself is of primitive cinematographic nature. The beginning sets the scene effectively and quite vividly, but the direction and acting of the rest of it seems to

have been inspired by B-grade war films of Hollywood.

The second is "Le Detachement Feminin Rouge," seen at the Venice festival last summer. It is pictorially a handsome film, a series of ballet tableaux depicting the victory of a revolutionary women's brigade—benefiting from sage political and military counsel—over local tyranny in 1927. It has been photographed in flaming color and there is an inordinate amount of flag-waving. It is danced by the Peking Opera company with considerable spirit, but its choreography and its presentation are sterner academic.

"Les Felons d'An-Tchou" (at the Cit-Le-Coeur) is from Hong Kong, a very fair sample of the sort of swashbuckling, Technicolor screen epics that now flood the cinemas of Southeast Asia where audiences show an insatiable appetite for them. Of fantastic cape-and-sword cut, it is set in Shantung in 1918 and tells how a valiant knight defeats a horde of bandits, disguised as show folk, when they invade a peaceful village.

Romain Gary, the author, taking a second shot at movie direction (his first: "Les Oiseaux Vont Mourir au Pétrole"), delivers himself of an exceptionally violent and lurid melodrama in "Killing" (at the Mercury in English).

"The Pakistani Connection" might have been a more exact title as it suggests the Friedman film in an Eastern setting. Gary, employing a narcotics bureau detective as his mouthpiece, proposes a means of halting the worldwide drug traffic: Shoot—or knife—all its overlords.

French Consul

Gary, while French consul in Los Angeles, studied movie-making and sold many of his books for films. He was so dissatisfied with the results that he decided to write and direct motion pictures himself. He has learned the craft, but not the art. He is—in this second film—quite as able a director as most of his professional rivals but he appears to imitate their routine approach instead of striking out into new territory. "Killing"—with Jean Seberg as its harassed heroine, the wife of a double-dealing agent (James Mason)—is OK in its way. It contains lots of chases and enough surprises, but certainly a writer of such experience and intelligence as Gary could and should bring to the screen something a bit more original. This tale of cheating investigators and sudden murders is early Hitchcock belatedly revived.

Mahalia Jackson Praised by Nixon

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—"She was a noble woman, an artist without peer," President Nixon said of Mahalia Jackson, whose hand-clapping gospel songs endeared her to millions from Carnegie Hall to the capitals of Europe.

The 60-year-old singer died yesterday in a suburban Chicago hospital after a heart seizure. She had been a patient there since Jan. 18.

"America and the world, black people and all people, today mourn the passing of Mahalia Jackson. She was a noble woman, an artist without peer, a magnetic ambassador of goodwill for the United States in other lands, an exemplary servant of her God," Mr. Nixon said in a message of tribute sent here.

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welcome.
Visitors warmly invited.

ART IN PARIS

Exceptional View of British Romantics, Pre-Raphaelites

By Michael Gibson

PARIS, Jan. 28 (UPI)—Opening by coincidence just after Britain joined the Common Market, the exhibition inaugurated today at the Petit Palais (to April 16) brings to France a large panorama of British art of the romantic and pre-Raphaelite period.

It is of exceptional interest, not only because it brings to the Continent an art that one has few occasions to see this side of the Channel, but also because it assembles works from a variety of sources—public and private collections in England, France, Switzerland, the United States, Australia, etc.—that one could not hope to see under other circumstances. Sixty artists are represented by over 340 works, and their interest is most varied.

The Star

Turner is unquestionably the star of the show and is represented by over 50 oils and watercolors next to which much of the production of our own contemporaries appears downright retrograde. His view of the world about him is utterly personal and yet free from any striving after originality. Turner is first of all preoccupied with movement and with light. In his earlier, more precisely representational paintings one sees how he infuses a seascape with movement. The small in the foreground seems perpetually on the point of hurrying away. In constant movement because the viewer's eye is led

through a flux of rhythms that it can never entirely fix. In France, much is made of the movement one is supposed to find in the work of Delacroix, Turner's younger contemporary—but this is an intellectual premise. One feels Delacroix striving after movement, but what he achieves is no more than a mental pattern of movement, a movement enlaid. Turner on the other hand is not static—except when he deals with human figures, with which he seems to be ill at ease.

One of his most famous paintings—"Rain, Steam, and Speed," which is on display here—is a synthesis of his essential preoccupations. It shows a train roaring over a bridge in a hazy London landscape. (The actual railway line which impressed Turner in 1844 advertised speeds of 100 miles an hour and not, as we might smugly suppose today, 35 miles an hour.) The painting is barely defined, an abstraction both of movement and of light.

As certain critics have pointed out, the sights of nature which are a combination of varied light and color must be interpreted on canvas by the sole use of color. The painter must therefore make a compromise and establish a pattern of relationships which is a transposition of both. Constable, Turner's contemporary who is also well represented at the Petit Palais, was especially concerned with suggesting the true colors of landscape and rejected the more subdued scale and dominant brown of his forebears.



Turner's "Campo Santo, Venice" from the Toledo (Ohio) Museum of Art.

Turner, on the other hand, with a more dynamic view, was not so much interested in the somewhat static inventory of colors as he was in the dynamics of light which, in a sense, he also treated as movement. The landscape in "Rain, Steam, and Speed" is composed of impalpable forms and unreal hues which do nonetheless succeed in expressing the dynamic impact of a landscape.

Daring

One sometimes gets the impression that he goes too far in diffuseness, that the painter lacks of form within such or such a canvas fails to achieve what he would have wished to do, because the delicate balance is no longer there. One cannot help admiring

his daring nonetheless—a daring born not out of provocation but out of an intimate conviction. Somehow remote and isolated in his outlook, Turner produced a quasi-pantheistic form of lyrical delectation. His world is one in which belongs commune through the splendor of the spectacle without ever encountering one another.

The major English portraitists of the period are also well represented—Reynolds and Gainsborough (the latter showing a mild Rousseauian sentimentality), Raeburn and Lawrence. Louthborough, working in the line of the French, represents the romantic fascination with the force of nature (e.g. his painting of "The Falls on the Rhine at Schaffhausen").

literary scene in the first decades of this century. He began his career as an illustrator for humorous magazines but went on to illustrate the work of poets like Apollinaire, Tennyson and Keats. His work is included in the present exhibition along with other portraits done with a remarkably easy line, of many of his contemporaries, Gertrude Stein, Arthur Rubinstein, Igor Markevitch and others. (If you go that way, don't miss the Durrer exhibition in the same building, to Jan. 30.)

Seven Artists, Galerie Claude Bernard, 5 Rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6, to Jan. 31.

This is merely an "acronyme," a selection of works that occupy the gallery walls between regular exhibitions—but it is rather interesting. A strangely atmospheric work by Barthelme suggests the static, ivy-grown beauty of Rome in its traditional stagnation. Alfred Aron, who at the moment paints nothing but no scenes, is represented by a view of the pelicans. American artist John de Andrea has a colored latex sculpture (with hair) of a nude couple that raises a couple of interesting problems regarding this sort of realism. Other artists on show are Lindner, Stafran, Botero and Beal.

Exposition Internationale d'Artisme, Maison de l'ORTF, Quai du Président Kennedy, Paris 16, to Feb. 13.

This is a large exhibition of crafts and folk art from French-speaking countries throughout the world. Alfred Aron is broadly represented by a good selection of authentic works lent by specialized museums in Paris, but there is also a lot of material representing current production, some of it corny and some full of charm. Vietnam, Belgium, Canada, New Caledonia and France itself are of course also represented.

Waxworks

The two-dimensional waxworks of the pre-Raphaelites, their total, absurd immobility, their maniacal concern with minutiae, their deeply neurotic preachings and pervasive alliance of guilt with underhand sensuality make them weird and horrible examples of witless and sham. Not that Rossetti, Millais, Burn-Jones or William Holman Hunt were intentional frauds. They believed in Truth and Goodness and Purity and Repression and their art is practically cataleptic because of this. But you could not totally subscribe to Victorian virtue and its sentimental view of "goodness" and remain in your right mind. And so, as they were about the forbidden fruit as a horrible warning they are not displeased to lick at the juice that trickles down their wrist.

The great variety of artists and their number makes it impossible to do justice to all those who are of interest. Alexander Cozens is worth more than a passing reference for the sake of a graphic style that is free and dynamic. And there are many others one enjoys discovering for one reason or another in this panorama of over a century of English painting.

Other new exhibitions in Paris include: Marcoussis, Cabinet des Estampes, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58 Rue de Richelieu, Paris 2, to Feb. 28.

The Polish-born engraver Marcoussis was a friend of all the poets of the effervescent Parisian

London Theater: Searing Experience—'Alpha Beta'

By John Walker

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—E. A. Whithead's "Alpha Beta" at the Royal Court Theatre is less a play than a searing emotional experience, one that inspires its two protagonists, Albert Finney and Rachel Roberts, as an embattled husband and wife, to raw, edged, powerful performances.

The hostilities go on for nine years and nothing much changes, except that each partner becomes increasingly isolated in the purpose of the other. Both are trapped by the rigid standards of the society they inhabit, that no man's land between the working and the middle classes.

We eavesdrop on the moment he first asks her for a separation; the time four years later when each lives his separate life in the same house—he has affairs, she scratches his car in retaliation—remaining together for the sake of the children; and later, after a separation, when he grows sentimental over the children he sees once a week, while she refuses implicitly to divorce him and threatens suicide in an attempt to bring him back.

Each act begins in the same quiet way, gradually working up to a yelling crescendo of recrimination and abuse, shocking attempts at destruction that bare the quivering nerves of relation-

ships, that are painful because of their truth and because of the truth of the acting of Mr. Finney and Miss Roberts.

They are partners not only in a loveless marriage but in their adherence to the dead standards they have inherited. He claims that working-class morality is "rigid and depraved" and so for them, it is. He wants freedom but can only imagine it in fantasy terms, of having a thousand women. He tries to make that a reality, drifting from affair to affair, seeking relationships and achieving destruction.

She, who was old enough to know the difference between a wedding and a marriage, grows unyielding in her attitudes, following "the law, the moral law," which she regards as so self-evident that she does not bother to define it. At the end, she moves into total irrationality, refusing to let her husband free and yet encouraging him to kill himself. The best solution to their predicament.

Mr. Whithead writes with considerable wit as well as power, forcing laughter by the accuracy of his observation at the way human beings locate each other. Anthony Page directs with painstaking care and exactitude.

Inter-Action's the Almost Free Theatre has been equipped with a

The Art Market

Riddle of Chinese Snuff Bottles

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI)—When it (tobacco) arrives at the capital, it is made into snuff, which, it is said, can clear the eyes, even more, it has the property of banishing infection. Glass bottles of all and every shape and color are made to contain it. There is an ivory spoon which is returned to the flask after sniffing. They are all manufactured by the Imperial Palace. Imitations are made by the common people but they never attain the standard of the original.

Such were the words of Wang Shih-chen, writing in 1706 about snuff. From the beginning, snuff inspired art in the shape of bottles and with that art came faking—China's oldest industry.

Of all the riddles about date and artists with which the Chinese have presented collectors, the snuff-bottle riddle is the most difficult. Hugh M. Moss' latest book, "Snuff Bottles of China," from which Wang's quotation is taken, might well have been called "The Snuff Bottle Mystery."

Leaving through the catalogue for next Monday's sale of snuff bottles at Christie's, one is struck by the scarcity of dates for the 253 lots described. In many cases, there is no mention of any period at all. This generally means that the writer of the catalogue considers the piece of recent make. In this particular case, however, I have no doubt that the absence of a date often reflects uncertainty.

Example

A typical example is Lot 252, a "seed pod bottle of disc shape." A catalogue note says, "For another example of this type see 'Snuff Bottles of China' by Hugh M. Moss, p. 97." On page 97 is a charming eggplant-shaped bottle, dated by Mr. Moss to "1820-1900." Broad as this dating is, it apparently struck the writer of the Christie's catalogue as exaggeratedly precise, too precise to tag Lot 252 with the same dates. In several other cases the presence of a date is mentioned. For example, Lot 213 is described as "marked on the base with a four-character Yung Cheng mark in underglaze blue"—but the period is not stated, which means that the expert is not sure that the object was actually made at the time suggested by the mark.

The writer of Christie's catalogue often refers his readers to Mr. Moss' book for comparison, an oblique way of saying that he does not want to commit himself but that there does exist a certain amount of information and documentation—and that it is up to the collector to make up his own mind.

In any other category, such imprecision would be enough to kill the market. The paradoxical fact is that the snuff-bottle market is doing better and better every year. The average price range is \$80 to \$800 at a sale devoted to snuff bottles. Apparently the appeal of the carefully carved bottles of glass, Jasper, Canton enamel or even lapis lazuli is strong enough to induce the average buyer to

discard any gnawing doubts about period. The \$80 to \$800 range is that of bottles loosely described and sold without guarantees of period and workmanship.

Those few bottles which can be pinpointed to a given period—and even ascribed to known artists—often rise far above these limits. One June 14, 1971, when one of the finest sales of snuff bottles ever held anywhere took place at Christie's, a rock-crystal bottle with a landscape painted inside by Chon Lo-yuan fetched the staggering price of 420 guineas (roughly \$1,058 at the time). For an object measuring 3 3/4 inches, dated 1888, this is a fantastic sum. But this case is far from being isolated. In the same sale, Lot 46, a so-called inside painted "hair crystal" bottle dated 1916 and signed by Yeh Shun-san, 2 1/8 inches high, made 360 guineas.

It must be emphasized that these two bottles were painted in the most academic and even repetitive style of traditional Chinese art. They do not represent any avant-garde school—which case these high prices would be more understandable. Obviously, the snuff bottle has become a collector's item—the kind of object, small, bright and neat, pleasant to handle and easy to understand at first sight and which has an immediate attraction for all those who did not have enough lead soldiers to play with in early childhood.

As a market category, the snuff bottle owes its position to one dealer, Hugh M. Moss, (UPI, Nov. 6, 1971). Son of Sidney Moss, one of London's leading dealers in top-quality Chinese art, Hugh Moss selected the one neglected field in Chinese art where objects were available in large quantities and launched an art magazine with the simple title of Chinese Snuff Bottles. His latest work is "Snuff Bottles of China." With a dealer's practical mind, he conceived this book as a sort of overland sales catalogue with every one of the 400 items illustrated in color and at actual size, accompanied by captions giving the known facts in the terse style of a sales catalogue. At the beginning, he summarizes his main discoveries: the identification of several late 19th-century artists—whose whose works are fetching some of the highest prices at auctions.

As a result of his research, Mr. Moss has achieved a prominence in his field that few dealers can boast and controls the market to a large extent. At Christie's sale of June 14, 1971, the two Mosses, father and son, bought 102 lots of the 190 which were sold. Whether these were bought on commission for collectors (a time-honored custom in London) or for stock matters little.

The situation will probably change rapidly as the number of collectors grows and as more dealers become interested in the field. One of the fascinations of this class of object d'art is that many more discoveries—identifications of artists, attributions of unknown works to the right man, etc.—will obviously be made in the future. And many of these will be made by collectors at sales such as Christie's on Monday.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

Around the Rome Galleries

Bagier, Billingsley, Dvorak, Leavy, American Academy, 5 Via A. Mastro, Rome, until Feb. 30.

Four young American artists are united in this intriguing exhibition. John Leavy, with sober oils leaning toward a calm realism, and Jessica Dvorak, playfully translating nature into tactile surfaces aiming at the rediscovery of materials and the material world, represent two major directions in American art today.

Leavy's muted landscapes and portraits of modern people in old-fashioned overalls owe something to Edwin Dickinson's intricate and mystical traditionalism. The landscapes and details, from quiet villages, under cloudy skies, in

France and England are steadily observed and the painter they are they better they are. Although at times too dry, his is reassuringly even and straight painting that will certainly become more individual.

Mary Billingsley, by contrast, is an abstract painter, although she uses landscapes, too, to start her acrylic and collage compositions in vivid colors and jagged, interlocking shapes.

Robin Bagier's boxes are the most fun. The boxes house Victorian and art nouveau gimcracks from attics, flea markets and antique fairs. Buttons, bones, angels' heads and dolls' eyes have been resurrected, polished and finished with an artisan's care

and put together again in juxtapositions in clock cases.

But back to Dvorak: Her funny little mushroom excrescences are assembled in boxes or bulge from boards and are made from multi-colored velvets. The bud-like forms and tendrils are cunning and puddy as Disney animals, but they term with sexual allusions. Like Arla Patch, she is feminine in the best sense of the word; instead of bothering with cold, abstract problems, she has found an instinctive sensual expression. Her "Mendocino Fog," her "Road to the Beach," her "Roman Street Scene" are beguiling as are her "Traveling Clock" and other oils.

EDITH SCHLOSS.



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هناك النحل

Germany Gets Slight Rise in Trade Surplus

Exports Up 9% in '71; Imports Increase 10%

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—West Germany's trade surplus rose slightly to 15.7 billion deutsche marks last year from 15.7 billion DM in 1970, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

Exports over the year increased by about 9 percent to 136 billion DM, while imports rose 10 percent to 150.7 billion.

The office said that in real terms imports rose about 11 percent, reflecting lower average prices for imported goods over the year, while exports at constant 1962 prices increased by about 7 percent.

The office said that the trade surplus rose to 137 billion DM in December from 94 billion DM in November, but was lower than the 2.7 billion level of December, 1970.

Imports in December increased 4 percent, about 430 billion DM, to 10.55 billion, compared with November and were 7 percent, or 966 billion DM, higher than in December, 1970.

Exports rose by 12 percent, or about 137 billion DM, to 12.42 billion DM in December compared with the previous month, but were about 1 percent, or 187 billion DM, lower than in December, 1970.

The office said that taking these figures together with those for invisibles, preliminary federal bank figures show that West Germany ran a current account balance of payments surplus of 500 million DM last year against a 2.5 billion DM surplus in 1970.

U.K. Consortium Formed to Bid For Thos. Cook

LONDON, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—A five-member consortium today said it is a prospective bidder for Thomas Cook & Son Ltd., the state-owned travel firm that is being sold to private enterprise. The group consists of Barclays Bank International Ltd., which would hold 49 percent of Thomas Cook if the group should bid and the bid should be successful; British Overseas Airways Corp., 10 percent; Grand Metropolitan Hotels Ltd., 25 percent; and W.H. Smith & Son (Holdings) Ltd., 10 percent.

The group said it had submitted a memorandum to the government's merchant bank adviser, J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. A memorandum outlining prospective bidders' qualifications for running the company and intentions toward the company was required to be submitted by today.

Others submitting memoranda include American Express Co. and Trafalgar House Investments Ltd.

Volvo, Asea May Sign Kama Plant Pact

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Volvo and Allmanna-enska Elektriska (Asea) may sign an agreement for massive technical assistance in developing the Soviet Union's Kama River truck plant, Volvo managing director Pehr Gyllenhammar said today.

He said an agreement might be signed this spring, subject to complete accord. Mr. Gyllenhammar and other business leaders just returned from top-level meetings in Moscow.

Volvo and Asea are the companies that would principally be involved in the negotiations for technical and theoretical assistance in building gearboxes and production equipment, respectively.

At Business Symposium

Werner Appeals for Action On EEC Monetary Pooling

By Andrew Leigh

DAVOS, Switzerland, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—A call to tackle the problem of a Common Market monetary union was made today by Pierre Werner, president of Luxembourg. Speaking at the second European Management Symposium, he revealed that the EEC Commission wants to go ahead with a European cooperation plan which would include some pooling of monetary matters.

However, he denied that the EEC and monetary union leads definitely to a unified Europe. This was an over-simplification and still missing was the basic need of assured convertibility of currencies, he said.

Whatever the outcome of the struggle for monetary unification, Mr. Werner is convinced that EEC economic integration has progressed "too far for us to turn back now." He added that our consumers' world needs the dynamism of international trade which in turn presupposes a smooth functioning of a stable payments system. Finally he suggested that "it's up to Europe to play its proper role."

The speech came at the end of the main part of the symposium and fitted neatly with yesterday's claim by Edward Robert, professor at the Sloan Business School, that European firms could have a big future if only they would stop worrying about competing with the transnational super giants.

He suggested that "most European firms are suffering from an inferiority complex about size" and cited three factors which are inhibiting the growth of the super giants.

The three factors were monopoly and anti-trust laws, increased legislation in developing countries against foreign-dominated investment, and finally sheer size leading to difficulties in motivation of people, controlling the organization and the ability to innovate effectively.

But, added the professor, "the problems of the transnational giants are the opportunities of the medium-sized firms typical of the European establishment." He could not have had a better message for the 400 top European managers listening to him and they laughed it up.

The audience of business managers has been bombarded with techniques and strategies all this week to help them in thinking about an enlarged Europe. They have also been confronted with several completely different methods of aiding managerial decision-making each of which is complex and, of course, costly to adopt.

As one cynical manager put it: "If we used all these systems we'd either be super-efficient or just plain broke."

Although the price of gold is sometimes considered as a barometer of confidence in the dollar, the dollar gained against Swiss francs, deutsche marks and lire. It recorded a small decline against sterling, Belgian and French francs, guilders and yen.

The price of gold rose very sharply, bullion dealers said, because the market was so thin that even small speculative buy orders could influence the price. At one point in Zurich, the price touched \$48 an ounce, but closed at \$47.30-50, a gain of 80 cents.

The London afternoon fixing was at \$47.35, up 75 cents from yesterday. Both the London and Zurich rates represented a record high since the two-tier market was established in March 1968.

European bankers generally commented that President Nixon's economic message yesterday cast doubt on how the international monetary system would be organized in the future. He implied that the dollar wouldn't become convertible into other monetary assets for at least two years.

Some analysts expressed concern that if the downturn in the dollar continues, central banks might be reluctant to make support purchases of nonconvertible dollars at the bottom limits established under December's currency realignment.

Though the dollar remained relatively stable today, it recorded a net decline on the week. The weakness was generally ascribed to further reductions in domestic U.S. interest rates, which makes it relatively more attractive to hold European currencies.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Jan. 28, '72	Today	Previous
Star (4 per ct.)	2.38125	2.38125	
Belgian franc	44.25	44.25-24	
Deutsche mark	3.21	3.21	
Free Fr. Fr.	5.13-135	5.13-135	
Guilder	3.19175	3.195	
Lira	369.40	368.4	
Swiss franc	2.0720-40	2.0715	
Yen	310.5	309.30	

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Economic Analysis Juggling With the Budget Deficit

NEW YORK, Jan. 27 (Reuters).—First Boston Corp. economist Albert Wojniolower believes that the federal government could have reported a budget deficit for fiscal 1972 of "only" \$28.8 billion rather than the \$38.8 billion projected this week by President Nixon.

An analysis of the budget, Mr. Wojniolower says, shows that the government is planning to speed up payments that normally would have been made after July 31, and thus fall in fiscal 1973, to the January 1972 period.

"As a result of this immediate bulge in spending (in fiscal 1972), the increase in spending for the next fiscal year is held to less than \$10 billion," he says. "By this ploy, the government appears to have succeeded in getting the press to highlight the smallness of the expenditure rise and to attribute the deficit mainly to revenue shortfalls."

Mr. Wojniolower says that in the July-December 1971 period government expenditures amounted to only about \$112 billion "and they would seasonally tend to be somewhat smaller" over the next six months. But the Nixon administration projected total spending for this fiscal year of more than \$238 billion. To reach that figure expenditures over the final six months would have to jump to about \$125 billion, he said.

"The rise is apparently to be accomplished (if it can be done) by shifting forward \$8 billion or more of payments to defense contractors and to state and local governments from the summer to the spring. In addition, the assumption is made (in the budget) that over \$2 billion in revenue

sharing funds will have been paid out by June 30, says Mr. Wojniolower.

"As a result of this bulge in spending the increase in spending for the next fiscal year is held to less than \$10 billion when it would otherwise have been well over \$20 billion," he notes.

If the government accelerated its spending in fiscal 1972 because it believes that the increased deficit will buoy the economy it may be in for a surprise, according to Mr. Wojniolower.

He noted that the deficit will do little to prompt the Federal Reserve Board to pursue a more expansionist monetary policy, because the additional securities will more or less be absorbed by non-bank institutions and corporations, obviating the need for the Fed to finance the securities.

The impact on real gross national product growth, Mr. Wojniolower says, is likely to be adverse. The huge deficit will likely kindle inflation fears, partly because few people will believe that next year's spending increase will be as small as projected.

Although Mr. Wojniolower does not make a point of it in his study, many economists believe that expectations of a high rate of inflation cause people generally to save more rather than to spend.

At the same time demand for business loans slumped by another \$314 million at the 12 weekly reporting New York City banks, and loans at major Chicago banks fell by \$96 million.

The decline in loans here was the sixth in a row totaling \$1.39 billion and raised the possibility of still another cut in the prime lending rate, which now stands at 4 3/4 percent.

(Today First National City Bank cut its floating interest rate to 4 1/2 percent from 4 5/8 percent, while Irving Trust, which also has a floating system, reduced its rate to 4 1/2 percent from 4 3/4 percent.)

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis disclosed that total reserves of Fed members have now risen at a 13.2 percent annual rate over the latest credit three months. The adjusted credit proxy has risen at a 13.4 percent rate over the same period and the monetary base has risen at an 8.1 percent rate.

These gains, all seasonally adjusted, are much more rapid than had prevailed in recent months. Only the money supply among the main indicators of this type still lags. It has grown at only a 1.8 percent annual rate since late October.

Record Building Contracts in U.S.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. construction contracting for December pushed the 1971 total to a record \$79.6 billion, up 17 percent from \$68.2 billion in 1970, the F.W. Dodge Division of McGraw-Hill Inc. said today.

December's contracts reached \$5.3 billion, up 15 percent from \$4.6 billion a year earlier. The seasonally adjusted Dodge index, which uses 1967 as a base period of 100, climbed to 180, continuing the upward trend of late 1971. November's index was 155. Particularly important in the steady advance was the 1971 housing boom.

But George A. Christie, vice-president and chief economist, said he believed the housing market had reached "its practical ceiling for the time being."

Additional growth of construction this year "will have to come from the nonresidential sector," he said. "The potential is there to speed up recovery in the months ahead, as evidenced by a recent revival of industrial and commercial contracting and the promise of higher public works spending."

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VIP

VANGUARD INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices moved broadly higher today on the heaviest volume in more than five months, with glamour issues continuing to lead the share recovery.

"This volume was massive," declared an awe-struck Wall Street broker. "Look at that tape—it shows that the public is coming back into the market."

Turnover boomed to an even 25 million shares, up from yesterday's 20.36 million, with the bulk of trading still done by the market's big swingers—the institutional investors.

It marked the fifth heaviest day of trading in Big Board history and the most active session since last Aug. 17, when 25.73 million shares changed hands.

With the tape running three minutes late at the bell, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 906.38 with a gain of 6.55. It achieved a psychological victory by vaulting above the barrier at 900, a victory sweetened for stock brokers by the tremendous commission business. The Dow rose 10.68 yesterday after six straight declines featured by profit-taking.

Among the glamour gainers were ARA Services, up 5 to 163, Levitz Furniture, up 4 1/2 to 154 1/2, Bausch & Lomb, up 5 1/2 to 193 1/4, and Puroator, up 5 1/2 to 113.

Indicative of the strength in varied groups, advances of more than 2 points also showed in American Air Filter, Motorola, Texas Instruments, Norfolk & Western, Maytag, Blue Bell and Schering-Plough.

The overall statistics bore the trappings of a bull market with a whopping 143 highs and only 3 lows. As an extra dividend, the Big Board staged this convincing sign: 1,009 winners and 460 losers. This means that market breadth—the compilation of advances and declines—has improved greatly during the last two active sessions.

Helping investor sentiment were cuts in the floating prime rate—to a 4 1/2 percent from 4 5/8 percent—by a pair of major New York banks.

But viewed as more important in fueling the market's current advance was the Commerce Department report yesterday that leading economic indicators rose briskly during December. One of these climbing, incidentally, occurred in stock prices.

The American Exchange index ended the session at 77.03, up .17. Advancing issues led declines 641 to 350. Volume rose to 7.8 million issues from 6.5 million yesterday.

Asamera Oil was the most active issue, closing with a gain of 11/8 at 20 1/8 on 122,800 shares.

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Modern, 2 elevators, 132 lovely, fully furnished suites with private bathrooms. Restaurant on street floor.

Owner OLANO, 120 W. 44 St., N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.

Net lease 21 years \$175,000 per annum or BUY NOW \$1,800,000

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VIP

VANGUARD INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS

Wall St. Prices Surge As Trade Gets Hectic

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices moved broadly higher today on the heaviest volume in more than five months, with glamour issues continuing to lead the share recovery.

"This volume was massive," declared an awe-struck Wall Street broker. "Look at that tape—it shows that the public is coming back into the market."

Turnover boomed to an even 25 million shares, up from yesterday's 20.36 million, with the bulk of trading still done by the market's big swingers—the institutional investors.

It marked the fifth heaviest day of trading in Big Board history and the most active session since last Aug. 17, when 25.73 million shares changed hands.

With the tape running three minutes late at the bell, the Dow Jones industrial average finished at 906.38 with a gain of 6.55. It achieved a psychological victory by vaulting above the barrier at 900, a victory sweetened for stock brokers by the tremendous commission business. The Dow rose 10.68 yesterday after six straight declines featured by profit-taking.

Among the glamour gainers were ARA Services, up 5 to 163, Levitz Furniture, up 4 1/2 to 154 1/2, Bausch & Lomb, up 5 1/2 to 193 1/4, and Puroator, up 5 1/2 to 113.

Indicative of the strength in varied groups, advances of more than 2 points also showed in American Air Filter, Motorola, Texas Instruments, Norfolk & Western, Maytag, Blue Bell and Schering-Plough.

The overall statistics bore the trappings of a bull market with a whopping 143 highs and only 3 lows. As an extra dividend, the Big Board staged this convincing sign: 1,009 winners and 460 losers. This means that market breadth—the compilation of advances and declines—has improved greatly during the last two active sessions.

Helping investor sentiment were cuts in the floating prime rate—to a 4 1/2 percent from 4 5/8 percent—by a pair of major New York banks.

But viewed as more important in fueling the market's current advance was the Commerce Department report yesterday that leading economic indicators rose briskly during December. One of these climbing, incidentally, occurred in stock prices.

The American Exchange index ended the session at 77.03, up .17. Advancing issues led declines 641 to 350. Volume rose to 7.8 million issues from 6.5 million yesterday.

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VIP

VANGUARD INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS

Japan Lifts Import Quotas On Four Items

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese cabinet today formally decided to remove import quotas from four items effective Feb. 1, two months ahead of the original schedule.

The items are computer peripheral equipment, aircraft weighing less than 5,972 kilograms, aircraft radar and aircraft radio equipment.

The step was apparently part of a package of measures the Japanese promised at the recent San Clemente summit meeting with President Nixon, and which were finally agreed upon in talks between the Japanese and the United States in Washington earlier this week.

The exact status of those talks remains somewhat unclear as neither government has yet released a formal statement on their outcome.

At a press conference yesterday Japan's minister of international trade and industry said only that "it seemed to him an agreement had been reached."

Officials said they did not expect to announce the results of the talks until sometime next week.

The cabinet meeting today also decided to abolish Japan's automatic import quota system effective Feb. 1, transferring the remaining 11 items on this list to the automatic approval system.

This essentially results in a relaxation of the administrative procedures necessary to secure the import of such goods.

Arbed President Hints At Dividend Reduction

LUXEMBOURG, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—Tony Neuman, president of Arbed-Reunies de Burbach-Rich-Dudelange (Arbed), indicated today that the company's 1971 dividend will be cut from the 400 Belgian francs paid for 1970.

Speaking at an employees' meeting, Mr. Neuman said 1971 was marked by a "substantial deterioration in Arbed's situation," and the outlook for at least the first part of 1972 was scarcely better.

Go-Go Exchange Takes a Creaming on Diamond Futures

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 28 (AP-DJ).—When we left the West Coast Commodities Exchange, its colorful president and former public relations executive, David Callahan, was anticipating an enthusiastic public response to the go-go exchange's latest wrinkle—the world's first futures trading in diamonds.

Mr. Callahan backed his conviction by plunging into the pits himself to buy diamond contracts in anticipation that the price would rise. So did Sy Gaber, a director and principal shareholder in the privately owned exchange. And, according to director D.J. MacKenzie, so did the other members of the board—except himself.

"They all got creamed terribly," says Mr. Mac

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

35	7.35	-.05	5465	Francan
38	8.35	+.05	3825	Gt Plain
76	30.25		4200	Nat. Btcm

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Iron and Steel	15	15	15	15	15
Nonferrous Metals	15	15	15	15	15
Chemicals	15	15	15	15	15
Textiles	15	15	15	15	15
Food and Beverage	15	15	15	15	15
Pharmaceuticals	15	15	15	15	15
Automotive	15	15	15	15	15
Electronics	15	15	15	15	15
Telecommunications	15	15	15	15	15
Energy	15	15	15	15	15
Healthcare	15	15	15	15	15
Real Estate	15	15	15	15	15
Utilities	15	15	15	15	15
Transportation	15	15	15	15	15
Media	15	15	15	15	15
Other	15	15	15	15	15

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Much as we would like to, we can't visit each one of you personally to explain all of the reasons behind this forecast. We will, however, gladly send you—ABSOLUTELY FREE—our detailed report showing you how you can take advantage of the coming **BIG MOVE**.

VP
VANGUARD INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS

Address _____



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LTV Lyn A	7		8 1/2		9 1/2		6 1/2		6 1/2
LTV Lyn B	23	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn C	20	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn D	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn E	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn F	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn G	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn H	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn I	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn J	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn K	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn L	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn M	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn N	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn O	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn P	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn Q	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn R	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn S	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn T	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn U	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn V	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn W	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn X	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn Y	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn Z	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AA	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AB	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AC	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AD	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AE	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AF	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AG	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AH	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AI	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AJ	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AK	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AL	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AM	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AN	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AO	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AP	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AQ	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AR	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AS	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AT	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AU	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AV	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
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LTV Lyn AX	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AY	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2
LTV Lyn AZ	18	33	4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2		4 1/2

Macro Chat	87	3%	31%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Amega Oliv	3	17	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Patricia 1.20	3	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Manuel Mary 22	186	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Manuel 32	18	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Manuel 32	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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Manuel									

Masters Jr	3	11	11	10%	10%
Masters Jr	9	9%	10	10%	10%
Masters Jr	50	10%	10%	10%	10%
Masters Jr	1	1%	1%	1%	1%
McCarty W	34	10%	10%	10%	10%
McCarty W	71	10%	10%	10%	10%
McClint C	308	31%	31%	31%	31%
McClint C	50	47	47%	47%	47%
McClint C	348	34%	34%	34%	34%
McClint C	3	18%	18%	18%	18%
Medalst Jse	17	19%	19%	19%	19%
Medalst Jse	5	6	6	6	6
Medalst Jse	100	12%	12%	12%	12%
Medalst Jse	73	11%	11%	11%	11%
Medalst Jse	73	11%	11%	11%	11%
Medalst Jse	43	27	27%	27%	27%
Medalst Jse	49	12%	12%	12%	12%
Medalst Jse	13	8%	8%	8%	8%

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PEANUTS



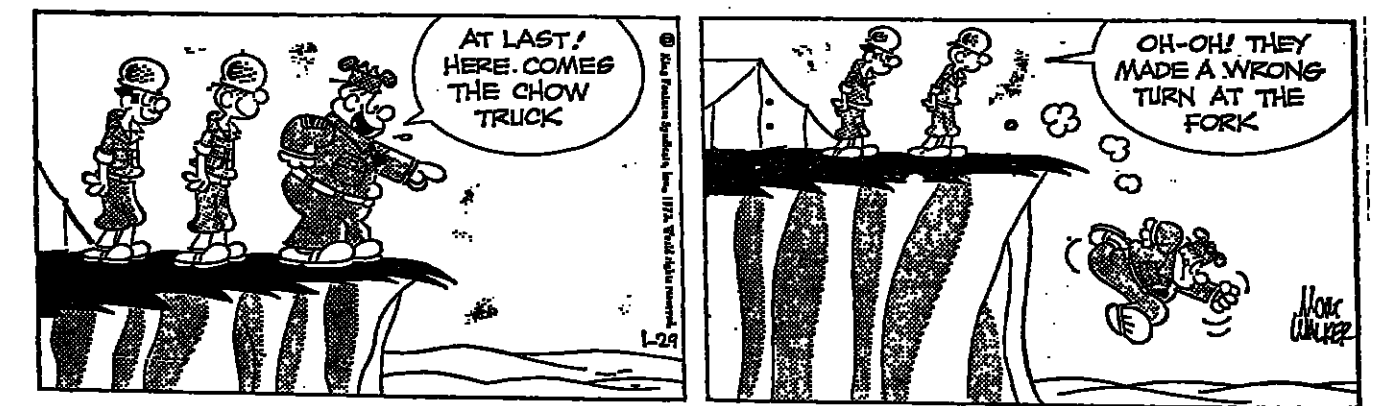
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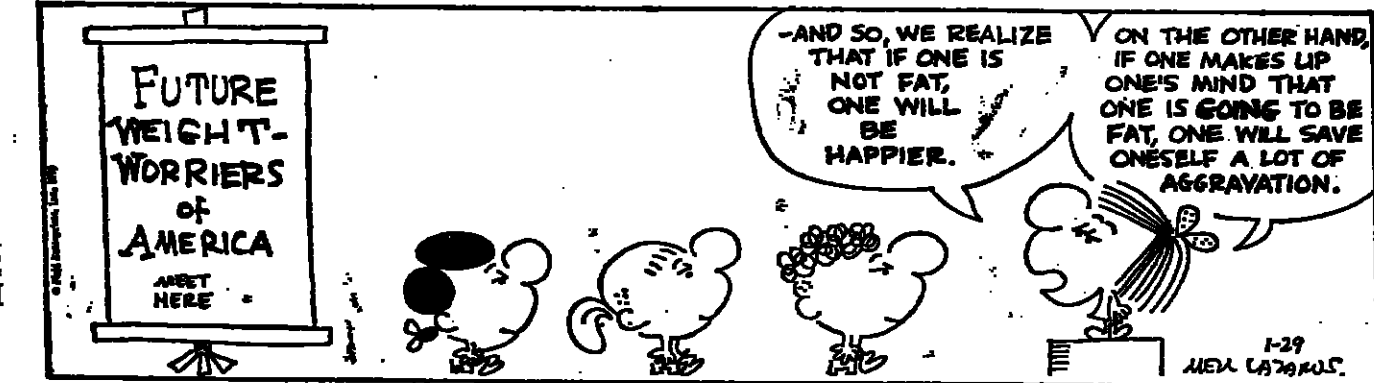
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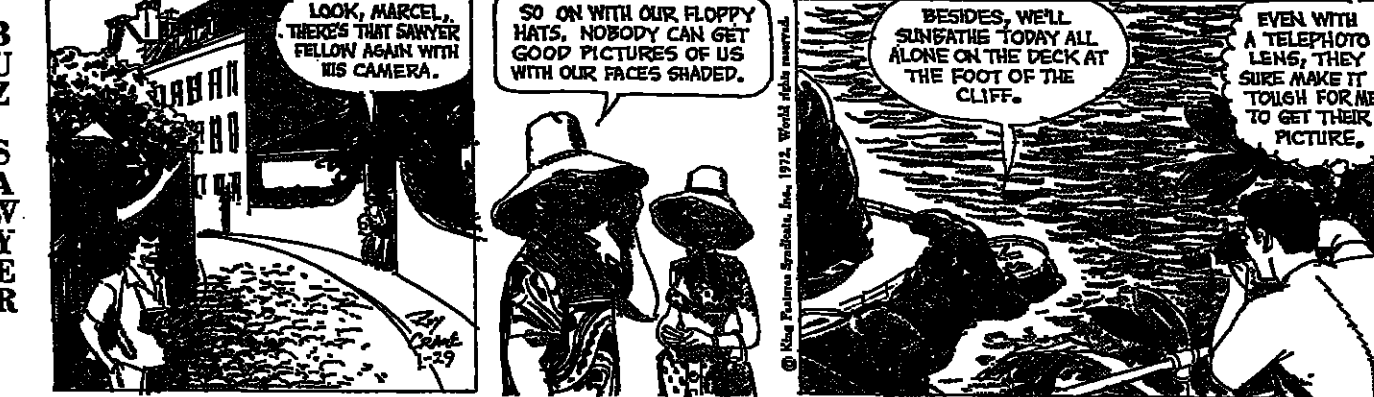
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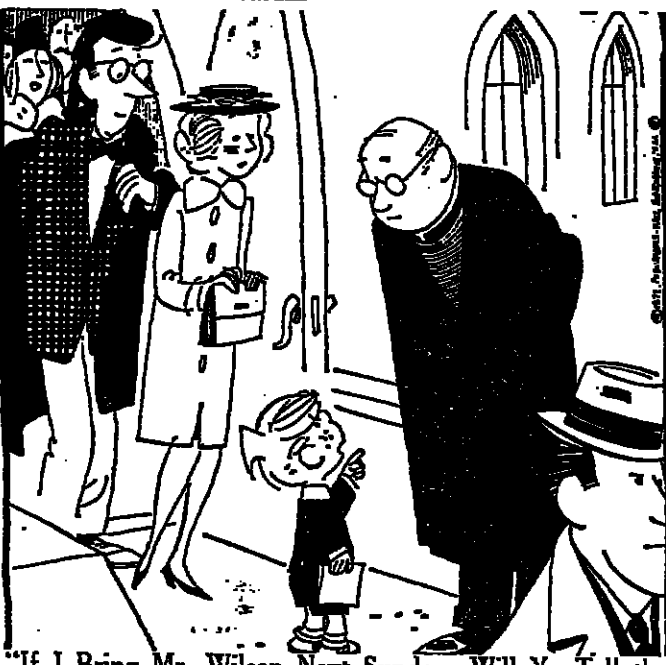
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



"If I Bring Mr. Wilson Next Sunday, Will Ya Tell the Same One About Lovin' Little Children?"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble puzzle grid with words DIMIO, EPPIR, QUAPOE, RETORR and a cartoon illustration.

Yesterday's Jumble: EVOKE SUEDE FROZEN GROUCH. Answer: What you might expect a man of vision to become when he gets on top—THE OVERSEER.

BOOKS

TOO MANY ENEMIES

By William Haggard. Walker. 188 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MAURICE PATER, member of Parliament, had the kind of honesty that bored everyone because it crowded almost everything else out of his personality. It had become his job to stand up and say things no one else wanted to because they were so obvious. When the two major parties were deadlocked, he could be counted on to recapitulate both sides of the question without prejudice, to fill a furious silence with a deadly fairness that made the other members too comatose to go on fighting. This was why, on the eve of the six-day war, an Arab lobby in London tried to bribe Pater to come over to their cause. The government was evenly divided on the Arab-Israeli issue, and Pater, of course, remained in the middle, saying things such as "Great wrongs have been done by each side to the other." If this nonentity, who had never ventured what could properly be called a personal opinion, could be persuaded to support the Arabs, he would be listened to. He couldn't even qualify for mistrust, and his stolidness was so very British that it had a ring of authenticity.

This is the way William Haggard begins his latest suspense novel, "Too Many Enemies." But of course, Pater couldn't be bribed, so the Arabs tried another tack: scandal. In the middle of the night, two men and a woman invaded his bedroom; one of the men had a camera. The cameraman was dissatisfied with the first picture: Pater still had his pajamas on. The other man tore the top off and because he was poor and pajamas were expensive, Pater himself removed the bottoms.

The threat of scandal failed, too, because it was carried out, Pater tried to be useless to them. They tried to rough him up, and this failed as well, because by now Pater had called for help. The war began, with the Arabs closing the Gulf of Aqaba, to force Israel's hand and make it appear to be the aggressor. Pater saw through the transparent move, and for perhaps the first time in his life was fired with a terrible passion. Eloquence suddenly flooded him, like lust. He made a speech and held the entire House in his hand. He would have to be killed.

This is where Charles Russell, retired head of British security, comes into the picture. The minister himself has asked for his advice: It was not a matter for the police. It was still too delicate for that. Russell is a fine character, the sort you find only in suspense novels written by British dons or retired government officers. Urbane, anticlerical, ironical, he carries not a gun but a personality into his work. A knowledge of men—not karate, fast cars or technological tricks—is his only weapon. He proceeds by letting his mind wander over the problems, like a good dog quartering a field.

When Maurice Pater goes to Johannesburg to attend his daughter's wedding, Russell goes too, and we find him comfortably napping, between crises, in the hotel's sunny garden. He even tells us how the thickness of the grass on the local golf course inhibits his iron shots. He likes to pinch the ball, but here you have to sweep it away. Details like these make you feel that Mr. Haggard's view of South African politics is just as closely observed.

To prove that he's no mere intellectual condescending to the genre, Mr. Haggard includes a chase, a satisfyingly exotic attempt on Pater's life, and the requisite shoot-out, with Russell listening to the assassin's last request in French and agreeing to carry it out. Being only part to carry it out, Russell rejects the fanatical side with his last breath and asks for Christian burial.

Maurice Pater's fate is settled as happily as such a man's can be, with a rich vein of irony running through the denouement. Russell, sitting in his club back in London, eating an excellent lunch, is not dissatisfied to find himself retired once more from a public life that seems to grow slier and less civilized all the time.

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

Vikings in Maine 850 Years Ago, Stones Indicate

BATH, Maine, Jan. 28 (UPI).—The Bath Marine Museum has obtained three stones which may show that Vikings visited the northeast coast of the United States 850 years ago.

The stones were handed over to the museum Wednesday by Walter Elliot, of Quincy, Mass., who found them in 1970 while looking for arrowheads at Phipps Beach in Phippsburg.

Museum curator Harold E. Brown gave Mr. Elliot a check for \$4,500.

Dr. O.G. Landsverk, a Norse expert and head of the Landsverk Foundation in Glendale, Calif., has reported that an associate had deciphered the runes on the stones.

They read, "Henrikus sailed 34 days 6 October, 1123." Dr. Landsverk said. Henrikus was a Norse bishop believed to have explored the Northeastern United States between 1114 and 1123.

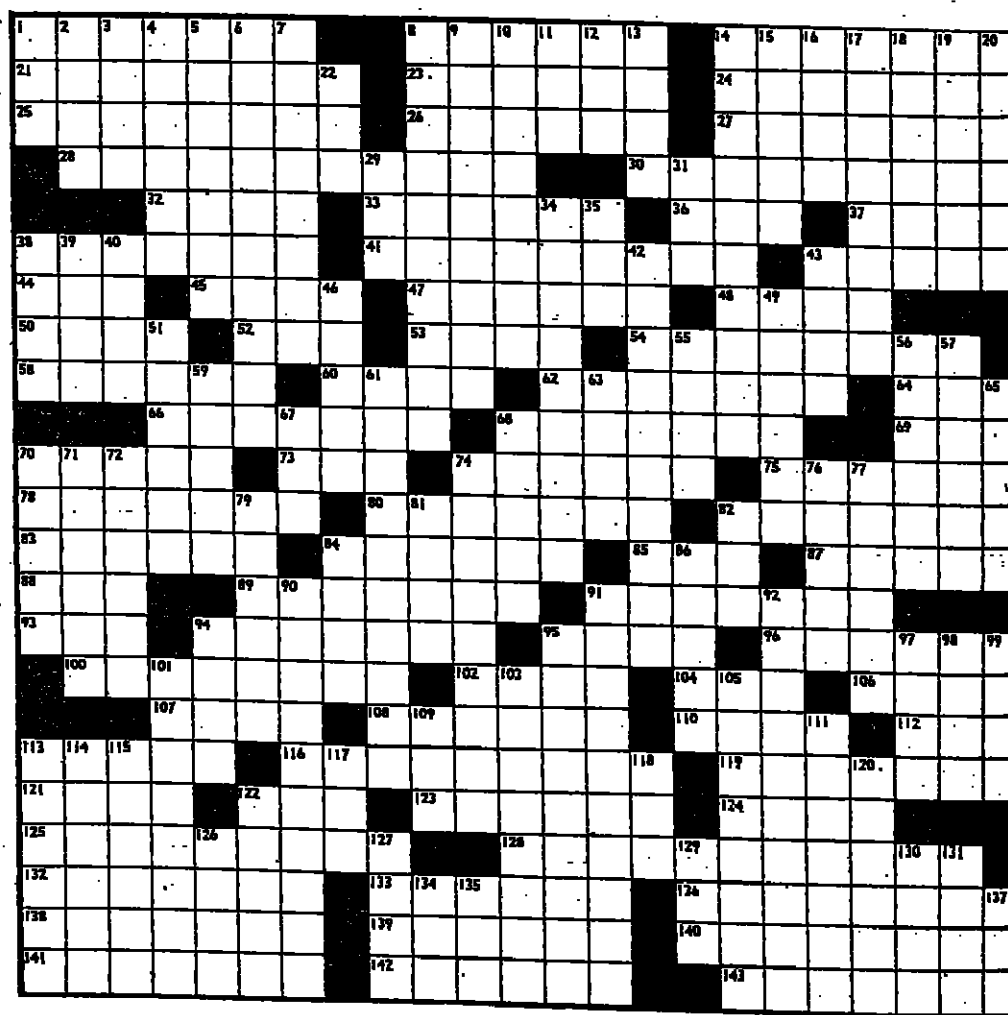
Spanish Music

A program devoted to Spanish music will be given Jan. 30 at 8:45 p.m. at the Salle Pleyel by the Lamoureux Orchestra under Antonio de Almeida, with the guitarist Narciso Yepes and the pianist Antonio Ruiz-Pipo as soloists. Works of Turina, Rodrigo, Albeniz and De Falla are on the program.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

UNDERHAND STROKES—By James V. Shannon



- ACROSS: 1. Exotic... 2. Drink... 3. Palm... 4. Miss... 5. Lead... 6. Provider... 7. Land... 8. Lame... 9. Gambler... 10. Sea... 11. Sea... 12. One... 13. Sea... 14. Sea... 15. Sea... 16. Sea... 17. Sea... 18. Sea... 19. Sea... 20. Sea... 21. Sea... 22. Sea... 23. Sea... 24. Sea... 25. Sea... 26. Sea... 27. Sea... 28. Sea... 29. Sea... 30. Sea...
- DOWN: 1. Pen... 2. One... 3. One... 4. One... 5. One... 6. One... 7. One... 8. One... 9. One... 10. One... 11. One... 12. One... 13. One... 14. One... 15. One... 16. One... 17. One... 18. One... 19. One... 20. One... 21. One... 22. One... 23. One... 24. One... 25. One... 26. One... 27. One... 28. One... 29. One... 30. One...

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle: 1. BUREAU, 2. MIND, 3. LIPS, 4. TAIL, 5. TAIL, 6. TAIL, 7. TAIL, 8. TAIL, 9. TAIL, 10. TAIL, 11. TAIL, 12. TAIL, 13. TAIL, 14. TAIL, 15. TAIL, 16. TAIL, 17. TAIL, 18. TAIL, 19. TAIL, 20. TAIL, 21. TAIL, 22. TAIL, 23. TAIL, 24. TAIL, 25. TAIL, 26. TAIL, 27. TAIL, 28. TAIL, 29. TAIL, 30. TAIL.

For Grim, Sneed

Giants' Tarkenton Traded to Vikings

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—Fran Tarkenton, the scrambling quarterback of the New York Giants for the last five seasons, was traded to the Minnesota Vikings yesterday for three players and two draft choices.

Bob Grim, a wide receiver; Norm Sneed, an experienced quarterback; and Vince Clements, a running back from the University of Connecticut, "were the players the Vikings gave to regain Tarkenton, who was their regular quarterback from 1961 through 1966. He came to the Giants in 1967 for four draft choices.

In addition, the Giants received Minnesota's No. 2 draft pick for this year and No. 2 for next year. The Giants had previously traded away their first two picks in this year's draft which will be held Tuesday, so that first two picks will be the Minnesota turn in the first round and their own turn in the third round. In other words, they will choose the 34th and 55th players in the entire sequence.

"We made this trade," said Giants coach Alex Webster, "not only to strengthen our team for next year but for the future. We figured it was better to do that than to stay with last year's team."

He said the quarterback job was now wide open among Andy Johnson, Sneed and Ed Baker.

The Vikings already have one of the best defenses in pro football but have been erratic at quarterback ever since Joe Kapp left the club. Last season, for instance, they had three quarterbacks and have been eliminated

in the first round of the playoffs for two straight years.

Tarkenton was eager to be traded because the Giants are years away from being a contender and he wants to win a championship before he retires.

Tarkenton's days have been numbered in New York ever since he jumped camp in a salary dispute last summer just before the start of the first exhibition game. Tarkenton eventually signed but Giant owner Wellington Mara, an old-line NFL owner who regards his team as a "family," was annoyed at Tarkenton's action.

Sneed, 32, was Washington's No. 1 draft choice in 1968. After his second season, he was traded to Philadelphia, where he played through 1970. His biggest year was 1967, when he threw 29 touchdowns passes, completed 240 out of 424 for 55.3 percent and gained 3,389 yards passing.

Last year he was traded to the Vikings for Steve Smith, an offensive tackle, and two draft choices.

At Minnesota, he shared time with Gary Cuzco and Bob Lee in what proved to be an unsatisfactory setup, but good enough to win the Central Division title.

Grim was one of the players the Vikings drafted when they received New York's first two picks for 1971 and 1972 in exchange for Tarkenton. He had his first really big year last season, his fifth in the league. He caught 45 passes for 681 yards and seven touchdowns.

New Bear Coach
CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Abe Gribow, assistant coach for the Chicago Bears, signed a multi-year contract as new head coach yesterday.

He replaces Jim Dooley, who was dropped after the Bears lost their last five games of the 1971 National Football League season.

Gribow, 53, served as line coach of both the offense and defense since joining the Bears in 1965 after five years as line coach for the Washington Redskins.

The Scoreboard
TENNIS — At Cleveland, Pierre Barthelemy of France breezed through his first-round match in the St. Luke's tournament, defeating Chet Chalmers, 6-1, 6-0.

At Omaha, Mike Lesley, 21, of Australia, scored a upset in the Virginia Slims tournament by eliminating her sixth-seeded opponent, Mary King, 6-3, 6-4.

At St. Louis, a contest in the Virginia Slims tournament by eliminating her sixth-seeded opponent, Mary King, 6-3, 6-4.

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Associated Press

SHOPPING FOR GOLD—French skiers Jean-Noel Angert and Françoise Maechi, who reportedly will announce their engagement after the Winter Olympics, do some shopping for toys in store in Sapporo, Japan.

Denver Group, Against Having Games, Crashes IOC Meeting

TOKYO, Jan. 28 (Reuters).—An American delegation which "gate-crashed" a meeting of the International Olympic Committee executive board here today to present a petition opposing the 1976 Winter Olympics in Colorado was later invited back and given a formal hearing.

The group, led by environmentalist Estelle Brown from Denver, took the nine-man board, meeting in a plush hotel, by surprise when it burst in the first time.

The IOC meeting had been thrown open briefly to allow a few television cameramen to shoot some film—and Mrs. Brown marched in behind them almost

welcomed down by three red books containing 25,000 signatures. Mrs. Brown barely had time to tell the IOC she represented the Committee for Colorado's Future, which opposes holding the 1976 winter games in Denver, before she was ushered out by embarrassed Japanese officials.

Her plea for a hearing drew no immediate response from IOC President Avery Brundage or other executive members. But five hours later, the three-member delegation was summoned back and given a 10-minute audience.

"You showed great courage, madame," said Count Jean de Beaumont, one of the three IOC vice-presidents, referring to her earlier intrusion.

Mrs. Brown requested permission to present her committee's case against Colorado to the full IOC plenary session Monday and Tuesday in Sapporo, site of the 1972 Winter Olympics.

She later said Brundage promised the question would be raised at the full session and a vote taken on whether to give the group another hearing.

Mrs. Brown said her committee had collected the 25,000 signatures in three weeks. She said, "We are not anti-Olympic; we just don't want the games in Colorado."

"We feel they would precipitate a population explosion which Colorado cannot handle. We question the priority of spending hundreds of millions of dollars on

the Olympics, a 10-day event, when Colorado cannot afford adequate schools, health facilities, police protection and environmental control."

Small Talk
TOKYO, Jan. 28 (AP).—An official of the IOC executive board, which held its first meeting in Japan today, said the issue of the amateur status of all competitors in the 11th Winter Olympic Games opening in Sapporo Feb. 3 has not yet been discussed.

"We have yet to receive word from the IOC eligibility commission," Lord Michael Killian of Ireland an IOC vice-president, said. "The commission," he said, "is still reviewing the amateur status of athletes entered in the Sapporo games."

The eligibility commission, headed by chairman Hugh Webb of Australia, met for two days to review the amateur status of entries in the Winter Games.

Another Finn, Simo Lampinen, drove to fourth place with Swedish co-driver Solve Anderson in another Lancia, which placed three team cars in the top six.

Two Alpine Renaults set out ahead of the Italians last night on the 770-kilometer (479-mile) stage of seven special speed tests on the snow and ice of the twisty mountain roads near Monaco.

When the car driven by Danneberg dropped out this morning, the Italians played it safe.

"I knew then I could win. I just had to keep going so I slowed down a bit not to make any mistakes," said Munnari after the race.

"We had everything possible prepared for this rally," said Munnari. "If we won, it was because we were at the right time at the right time."

Leading Finishers
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Rally Won By Lancia Of Italians

Alpine Renaults Falter Near End

From Wire Dispatches

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 28.—Sandro Munari and Mario Manno, driving a Lancia Fulvia, today became the first Italians to win the Monte Carlo Rally in the event's 61-year-old history as the favored Alpine Renaults broke down during the final stage.

Frenchman Bernard Dancie, who led from the start of the final rally last night, abandoned with a broken gearbox just three hours from the finish. He and his teammate Alain Mahé had a lead of more than three minutes over the Italians early today. And last night, the Alpine Renaults of Yves Anderson of Sweden, last year's winner, and John Davidson of Britain also went out with gearbox difficulties.

Munari and Manno ended the 5,700-kilometer (3,540-mile) event 10 minutes 30 seconds ahead of Frenchmen Gerard Larrousse and Jean-Claude Pernaut in a West German Porsche. It was the third time in four years Larrousse had to settle for the No. 2 spot. "What do I have to do to win," he said with a sad smile.

Only 34 of the 299 cars which set out a week ago from nine cities were classified as finishers.

Britain's Mrs. Pat Moss, sister of racing ace Sir Stirling Moss, and her partner, Mrs. Les Criddle, also of Britain, were the leading women finishers as they drove their Alpine Renault to tenth place. The first Alpine to finish the race was driven by the French pair of Bob Neyret and Jacques Tardieu, who came home seventh in their privately owned car.

Finland's Raimo Aaltonen, with partner Jean Todt of France, finished third in a Japanese Datsun 240Z sports coupe, and after the race the Finn said: "It wasn't any harder than other years. They were the kind of conditions my wife drives on every day at home." Aaltonen won the 1967 event.

Another Finn, Simo Lampinen, drove to fourth place with Swedish co-driver Solve Anderson in another Lancia, which placed three team cars in the top six.

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Millrose Trail Often Leads to Gold

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (NYT).—In the Millrose Games of 1969, Lee Calhoun, Jack Davis and Joel Shankle finished one-two-three in the high hurdles. Ten months later in Melbourne, the first three home in the Olympic hurdles were Calhoun, Davis and Shankle.

The Millrose 60 was the only sprint of consequence that Lindy Remigino won in 1962 until, in stunned disbelief, he heard the friendly Finns of Helsinki hail him as the world's fastest human pro tem. Herb McKenley of Jamaica, England's MacDonald Bailey and Dean Smith of America shared Lindy's incredulity, for all four had been clocked in 10.4 seconds in the Olympic 100 meters.

Not many Americans had heard of Ralph Doubell when that Australian's closing burst won the Millrose half-mile in January of 1968 but Doubell was a household word in October when he led Peter Snell's world record for 800 meters in the Mexico City Olympics.

In short, although winners in the 55th Millrose Games, the Americans still have certain formalities to observe before receiving Olympic gold medals, history has shown that this annual muscle game in Madison Square Garden isn't a bad place to start a pilgrimage to Munich.

Indeed, with a world record holder or Olympic champion in almost every race, with six milers who have broken four minutes, eight 100-meter jumpers who can top seven feet and seven pole vaulters who have cleared 17 feet, there is no way of guessing how many Olympic champions will be on display in the harbor over Penn Station.

Although there is an element of risk in betting anything that can talk, it seems fairly safe to predict that the field for tonight's 60-yard hurdles includes the man who will win over the fences in Munich next September.

In the first place, it is taken for granted that an American hurdler will win at Munich because an American almost always does. In the

75 years since the modern Games began, the event has been contested 16 times and only twice has the United States deviated from the gold standard. In 1920, a Dartmouth undergraduate named Earl Thompson won for Canada and in 1928 South Africa's Sid Atkinson hit the tape with three Yunus breathing on his neck since then the United States has hogged all the gold and some of the silver and bronze.

Tonight the five hurdlers who have ranked 1-5 in the world over the last two years, plus the owner of the 1968 Olympic silver medal and the man who finished fourth in that race, are entered.

In 1970, Tom Hill of Arkansas State, Marcus Walker of Colorado and Willie Davenport, the 1968 Olympic champion, ranked first, second and third in the world. Last year, Rod Milburn replaced Hill in the trials. Ron Draper of North Carolina Central took Walker's spot, and Davenport held his position.

Davenport owns at least a share of the record at every distance the hurdlers can run. In 1966, Milburn, his successor at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., set a world record of 13 seconds flat over 120 yards in the Amateur Athletic Union championships outdoors in Eugene, Ore., last June.

An indoor meet in Monroe, La., in December of 1970 took Hill out of competition for a year. The man in the next lane caught Tom's heel as they went over a hurdle and Hill wound up with a smashed knee. Coming back in the same meet last month, he did the job in a tidy 7.1 seconds. Walker won the Millrose over Davenport last January but then pulled a hamstring, from which he has recovered only recently.

Lining up with these five tonight will be Erv Hall, runner-up to Davenport in Mexico City, and Leon Coleman, fourth in the last Olympics.

If Berlitz wants to sell a crash course in German, there are seven prospects.

South Carolina at Home in New York
NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Frank McGuire and his boys came home for a celebration last night.

McGuire, who comes from New York, watched as a pair of his local recruits combined to lead eighth-ranked South Carolina to a 100-77 rout of No. 19 Furman, at Madison Square Garden.

Tom Riker, a 6-foot-10 center, scored 42 points and guard Kevin Joyce added 15 as the Gamecocks edged a National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament loss to the Rams last year.

Riker scored 19 points in the first half as South Carolina surged to a 46-26 lead and left the game with almost seven minutes

to play after scoring 36 points. He reentered the game and scored six more points before McGuire sent in his reserves. Ken Charles had 26 for Furman.

"I'd rather win in Madison Square Garden than anywhere in the country," said McGuire. "It's because we can show the people here where we recruit how good we really are. This is my city. This is where I get my players."

The Gamecocks now have an 11-3 won-loss record this season. Furman is 11-5.

In other action involving top-20 teams, Southern California, No. 7, was upset for the second

straight night, this time by Seattle, 65-64, and 13th-ranked Brigham Young beat Colorado State 75-68.

Steve Bravard tipped in a basket with 37 seconds left to lift Seattle past Southern Cal. Gary Ladd scored 23 points to lead Seattle, Mike Collins hit 15 Ron Riley had 19 to lead the Trojans, who were upset by Providence Wednesday night.

Esposito Records 3d Shutout in Row
CHICAGO, Jan. 28 (AP).—Goalie Tony Esposito recorded his third consecutive shutout last night as the Chicago Black Hawks beat the Vancouver Canucks, 4-0, in a National Hockey League game.

Esposito, who now has blanked Vancouver, Oakland and Toronto in his last three starts, leads the league with six shutouts. He received all the offensive support he needed as 1 minute 55 seconds of the first period when Cliff Koroll scored.

Thursdays Games
Detroit 3, Buffalo 1 (Gilbert 3, Martin 1).
Boston 4, Philadelphia 2 (Esposito 3, Bucyk 2, Bernier 1).
Minnesota 6, Montreal 3 (Fretz 2, Fafard 2, Rea 1).
Chicago 4, Vancouver 0 (Koroll 2, Mittle, Pappin).

